EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

AFTER this writer wrote what he did on Tuesday about the value of living in Israel, he was, as expected, challenged by several readers who wanted to know if one could build a whole philosophy of life on the fact that Israel offered freedom from the worry of anti-Semitism and that this was sufficient inducement to become merged in the present and future of the nation. A generation of middle-aged and older Zionists may have to seek that and other reasons why life here is worthwhile, projecting their minds and emotions backwards into their experience of the Diaspora and trying to adjust the reality they find here to the expectations they created in themselves through their involvement in the Zionist movement.

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THIS week, apropos of this subject, an opinion was expressed that it was actually Zionists more than others who found it hardest to settle here, because they found reality fell so far below their idealised expectations. Now this is a statement which is only very superficially acceptable. For what these easily disillusioned people suffered here was the rude shock of reality which must always seriously disturb any sentimentalist in any cause. It was because the Zionists mentioned were really inveterate sentimentalists about Jews and the Jewish people, that they made Zionism a sort of escape from realities which they refused to see even in their own diasporas. They could not accept the idea that Jews were the same as other people, therefore they visualised an ideal land which would produce the ideal Jew of their dreams. What they did not see was that Jews everywhere are a human mixture of good and evil, grappling with the problem of living on all its levels and meeting in that struggle certain extra trials because of their permanent special minority and religious status which they might not meet in Israel but which they would replace with other different and perhaps more difficult and painful problems. So they came to Israel and went down before the grim reality of accepting the fact that having a home means to escape from escapism into normality. To replace the unhappiness of homelessness for the responsibility of nationhood may not automatically bring happiness; but it does bring normality. And after the schizophrenia of Jewish life through centuries of exile, the deep, deep, spiritual peace of normality is worth all the burdens it inflicts.

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THUS the transient generation between exile and statehood may never be really at ease in Zion. We are the people who have been ill of a long and lingering disease and have been cured by a painful therapy and a dangerous operation. We are better now; but even if we live metaphorically to 120, we shall carry the scars of the surgeon's knife on our bodies and shall go on talking about our operation to our friends who have suffered with us. That is inevitable But we have to be careful not to inflict our attitudes on our children, so that they too develop a tendency towards this spiritual hypochondria.

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OUR children have only too naturally learned to live contentedly in their country as the native born of all small nations do. The joy and content in a country does not flow from an exaggerated idea of its attainment, its achievements or the things in which it is superior to all other nations. It comes from the deep acceptance, at all levels of one's being, of one's natural destiny in one's own small patch of earth and the knowledge that this is the fulcrum which one will use to move whatever universe one is called upon to tackle. Prof. Namier, years ago, wisely wrote that it was an aberration to dream of an idealized Jewish State. To attain a normal, ordinary polity is enough of an aspiration richly to repay our efforts.

Tel Aviv, January 16.

U.S. 'Copter Crosses Sea To Fight Lebanon Locusts

BONN (Reuter). — The U.S. Air Force here has sent a helicopter by special plane from West Germany to Beirut to help fight a plague of locusts, an announcement from Air Force headquarters at Wiesbaden said on Thursday.

The helicopter and a six-man crew left a U.S. Air Force base near the French border on Wednesday in a Globemaster of the 53rd Troop Carrier Squadron. The flight was made as a result of a request from the Lebanese Government.

GEN. MARSHALL ILL

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Gen. George C. Marshall, World War II Chief of Staff and later Secretary of State and Defence, was rushed to the army hospital at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on Thursday after suffering what a spokesman in his office here called a "brain spasm." Gen. Marshall, 78, was said to be recovering.

Mikoyan Certain Of Meeting at Summit

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter).—Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan on Thursday again advocated a summit conference which, he said, was "bound to take place eventually."

He told a press conference here that Tuesday's statement on the German question by the Secretary of State Dulles was "interesting," but Mr. Dulles "did not come up with a constructive alternative proposal."

"I regard our proposal as an excellent one," Mr. Mikoyan said. "No one has so far come up with anything better."

(In Washington, President Eisenhower discussed the German problem and his coming conference on Saturday with Mr. Mikoyan at a series of meetings which lasted more than two hours at the White House. Mr. Dulles is meeting the Soviet statesman Friday morning statesman Friday morning.)

While saying the U.S.S.R. still held the view that a top-level meeting was necessary, Mr. Mikoyan at first declared that the Kremlin did not want to limit this to a conference of only two or three powers. Later, however, he said the Soviet position did not exclude that.

On the summit question, he was asked if he thought that a Foreign Ministers' conference or a meeting of Heads of Government was necessary to solve the Berlin question.

"You know that we have for a long time advocated a conference on the highest level," he replied. "We stick to this position. Our partners side-stepped this conference either by raising the issue of the level or of the agenda. One can side-step for a while, but it is bound to take place eventually. It is difficult to guess exactly when."

In a further reference to Germany, Mr. Mikoyan spoke of the ring of U.S. bases "around our country" and observed that "West Germany, which was a defeated country in our common war, is being equipped with atomic weapons directed against the ally."

All of this, he said, was "bound to cause suspicion and to cause the Soviet Union to be cautious and vigilant."

Asked what he thought the U.N. should do to bring about peace in Algeria, Mr. Mikoyan replied that his country's attitude on that question was well known. "A just war is being waged by the Algerian people," he declared. "It is aimed at achieving independence and liberation from the colonial power for the people of Algeria. We wish success to the Algerian people.

"The Provisional Algerian Government represents the just aspirations of the Algerian people, and we wish them success in their struggle.

On Wednesday, speaking at a dinner given by the Economic Club of New York, he appealed to American businessmen to persuade their Government to relax its trade restrictions so that they might more freely trade with Russia.

(See "Mikoyan Charms"—P.4)

UNEF Commander Lt.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns and the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, flanked by their aides, at their meeting in the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv, yesterday.
Hermann Photo

Burns: Increased Infiltration From Egypt 'Not Significant'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Commander of the U.N. Emergency Force, Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, told reporters on Thursday that there had been an increase of infiltration across the border from Egypt, but he denied that it was of significant proportions.

He made this statement after his two-hour meeting and luncheon with the Israel Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, at the Dan Hotel.

The meeting between the two Chiefs of Staff, the first since May of last year, was described by Gen. Burns as "a conversation on matters of mutual concern." Present were the head of the Chief of Staff's Office, and Sgan-Aluf D. Sinai, Head of the Military Attache's Division, on behalf of the Defence Forces. The UNEF liaison officers, Major John Simmonds (Australia) and Major John Schmidt (Denmark) and Captain Tor Johnsen (Norway), General Burns' aide, also participated.

In reply to reporters' questions, Gen. Burns said, the UNEF now has 5,000 men. UNEF units are still stationed at the Tiran Straits, "I know nothing about the stationing of UNEF forces on the Syria-Israel border," he said.

Israel's participation in the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission did not figure in the talks.

Gen. Burns, in a pale blue uniform, and his khaki clad party arrived first at the hotel shortly after 1 p.m. The Israel delegation came five minutes later. After lunch, the group was closeted together for 35 minutes.

ARAB MANAGERS FOR UAR FOREIGN FIRMS

DAMASCUS (AFP). — Branches of foreign companies operating in the U.A.R. must employ managers "possessing Arab citizenship," in accordance with a decree published on Thursday. Foreign firms were given two months to comply with this regulation.

Syrians Open Fire On Kinneret Fishermen

Syrian forces Thursday evening opened heavy machinegun fire on Israel fishing vessels in the Kinneret, the Army spokesman announced.

A police patrol boat which accompanied the Israel fishing boats returned fire. None of the Israel boats was hit nor were there any casualties among the Israel fishermen or policemen.

The fishermen continued with their work.

U.K. Denies Full Accord Reached In Cairo Talks

LONDON. — Initial study of long reports from the British delegation in Cairo seemed to show that "a few points of substance" remain to be settled before an Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement can be signed, a Foreign Office spokesman said here on Thursday.

The spokesman said he could not confirm reports that the agreement is ready for signing.

Meanwhile, officials in Cairo said they were waiting for word on a draft agreement sent to London. When the British reply comes negotiators will meet immediately, and barring a last-minute hitch the announcement of the long-disputed settlement will be made.

Mr. Eugene Black, the World Bank President who has been helping in the talks on the Anglo-Egyptian agreement, said here he would postpone his departure, scheduled for Friday, if no news of the British proposal on the draft agreement has been received by then.

(Reuter, UPI)

Iraqis Charge Cairo Snubbed Mission

The Cairo press followed a well-planned policy of either studiously ignoring, or belittling all Iraqi activities and proposals at the Arab League Economic Council, now meeting in the U.A.R. capital, according to the Iraqi Minister of Economy, Ibrahim Kubbah, the Arab News Agency reported from Baghdad on Thursday.

Kubbah, who headed his country's delegation to the conference, demonstratively returned to Baghdad before the meeting ended. He said at a news conference that some Cairo papers went so far as "to spread a poisonous atmosphere around the Iraqi delegation," which had caused him to drop his plan of making a speech at the opening of the conference.

He said that he had proposed an immediate boycott of France but another proposal was adopted which said that the matter should be studied first before any decision be taken; another Iraqi proposal was that the anti-Israel boycott be stiffened. However, all these suggested measures were completely ignored by the Egyptian press, Kubbah declared.

Spanish F.M. in Cairo On Five-Day Visit

CAIRO (AFP). — The Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fernando Maria Castiella, arrived in Cairo Wednesday night for a five-day visit.

Mr. Castiella is to confer with Egyptian leaders on UAR-Spanish political, economic and cultural relations, and on problems of the Mediterranean area in general.

De Gaulle: Pacification Is Major Need for Algeria

No Political Talks With Insurgents

ALGIERS (Reuter).—M. Paul Delouvrier, Delegate-General in Algeria, said on Thursday that France might hold cease-fire talks with the Algerian rebels, but there would be no negotiations on Algeria's political status.

M. Delouvrier added: "Gen. de Gaulle has often enough repeated that Algeria's fate will be decided in Algeria. I know some people think the situation is critical because Gen. de Gaulle has not pronounced a certain word (integration) that Algeria wished to be pronounced. How can it be said that there is anything doubtful in Gen. de Gaulle's spirit? He has given in the past enough evidence of his honesty."

Wants Demonstration

A right-wing member of the All-Algeria and Sahara Public Safety Committee, M. Jacques Meklot, called for a demonstration by "patriotic organizations" in Algiers on Saturday. His call came two days after President de Gaulle's announcement of clemency measures for thousands of sentenced Algerian nationalists.

In Paris, Justice Minister Michelet said in an interview that 181 persons condemned to death would have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment under the clemency measures. The Government had announced that about 7,000 persons detained in camps in Algeria would be released. M. Michelet said this was about a third of those detained at present.

Fanfani Concludes Talks in France

PARIS (UPI). — The Italian Premier, Mr. Amintore Fanfani, called on his French counterpart, M. Michel Debré, on Thursday in a wind-up conference of his whirlwind visit to Paris.

Mr. Fanfani said he did not discuss Algeria directly with M. Debré but admitted that his recent talks in Cairo and Athens had been raised.

1 Killed as Argentine Police Fire on Workers

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter).—Police on Thursday fired on a demonstration of hostile workers from a dam project in Salta Province, killing one and wounding 15.

According to the official version, an affray developed when 300 workers marching to the administration offices attacked police with sticks of dynamite.

The workers were demanding pay during a three-day strike and the release from custody of three leaders, said to be Communists.

Warns Against Party Rifts

PARIS. — President Charles de Gaulle told Parliament on Thursday that the pacification of Algeria was one of the indispensable conditions to a political solution in the territory, and one of the elements on which the recovery of France depended.

The National Assembly was meeting to hear a policy statement from the new Premier, M. Michel Debré, who is 47 today. It is the first time that Government and Parliament have met since the end of the Fourth Republic after the May revolt last year in Algiers which led to Gen. de Gaulle's return to power.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Assembly would give M. Debré a massive vote of confidence. The packed Assembly listened in silence until M. Chaban-Delmas, former Defence Minister, finished reading Gen. de Gaulle's message. Then there was a round of applause from all except the extreme left benches.

Recovery Begun

The President's message said that France's recovery has begun. But before it succeeds "a rigorous overhaul of affairs is absolutely necessary in every field where our national destiny is at stake."

He listed these fields as:

- Algeria — where pacification and change "are obviously the indispensable conditions for a political solution."
- France's place in her alliances and the part that she plays in world affairs.
- Setting up the French Community.
- Modernization of national defence.
- Finance, trade, economy and currency.
- Social, cultural and scientific progress.

Gen. De Gaulle said a great effort in these various sectors would be necessary to attain the great aim of recovery.

But he warned that if Parliament confused the national good with party squabbles, the old political crises were in danger of returning. On the contrary, if, as he believed, Parliament did not allow private interests, partisan manoeuvering, and local demands to shroud the national interest of French unity, then "a great future is assured for our new Republic and through it, for the nation."

'Absolute Priority'

Premier Debré said Algeria remained France's "absolute priority." He said, "As we enter the new republic everything demonstrates that the soul of the nation is animated by keenness at work, love of freedom, a sense of authority and justice — that is to say by a feeling of patriotism."

The Premier, who was flanked by Secretary of State Nefrissa Sid Cara me, daughter of a leading Moslem Algerian statesman, made his declaration immediately after the de Gaulle message was read.

M. Debré said the Algerian conflict profited "from the forces of subversion, of terrorism, of racism, to the detriment of order, peace and brotherhood."

Gen. de Gaulle's offer last year of the "peace of the brave" to the insurgents "opened the only possible perspective of cessation of hostilities," he said, adding that, as he is now President of the Republic and the President of the French community, "his offer is still open."

At a press conference last autumn, Gen. de Gaulle offered a safe conduct to representatives of the Algerian "provisional Government" in order to come to Paris for talks on the cessation of hostilities This offer was rejected by the Algerian insurgent leaders, he pointed out.

Referring to recent reports that the Government might make fresh overtures to the insurgents, M. Debré said de Gaulle's offer was the "only one ever envisaged," and that "no other could be envisaged." *(Reuter, UPI)*

(Leader — Page 6)

France Formally Recognizes Guinea

PARIS (Reuter). — The French Government on Thursday formally recognized the young Republic of Guinea, the only French territory which opted for independence by voting "no" in the constitutional referendum last September.

France Cuts Tariff On Israel Citrus

France has reduced customs dues on citrus and other agricultural products imported from Israel by 10 per cent. Israel is thus accorded equal footing with West European Free Trade Area countries in regard to customs on exports to the new Common Market Area.

The Common Market has decided on a 10 per cent reduction in customs on agricultural imports from Free Trade Area countries, but only in cases where the present customs rates are higher than 20 per cent, and where the new rates will not fall below 20 per cent.

The 10 per cent reduction is obligatory, however, even if present levels are lower than 20 per cent for imports from Common Market countries.

Algeria and Italy will therefore enjoy an advantage over Israel in citrus exports to the Common Market. Under the new reductions such countries as Germany and the Netherlands whose customs level was less than 20 per cent will grant the 10 per cent reduction to Algeria and Italy as Common Market members, but not to Israel.

The French have reduced customs on Israel citrus because their original customs level was above 20 per cent.

The new French customs rates on Israel agricultural imports will be as follows: oranges—31.5 per cent; grapefruit—18 per cent; lemons—13.5 per cent; eggs—18 per cent; citrus byproducts—27 per cent; and peanuts—nine per cent.

Makarios Cheered On Return to Athens

ATHENS. — A big crowd of Cypriot students and church officials Thursday cheered Archbishop Makarios, exiled leader of the Greek Cypriots, when he returned here after two months in New York, where he followed the U.N. debate on Cyprus.

Before he left New York he stated that he thought he would be allowed to return to Cyprus "in the near future." In Zurich, where he stopped over, he told reporters that if the truce proclaimed by E.O.K.A. in Cyprus is met in a spirit of goodwill by the British, "it could become permanent." *(Reuter, UPI)*

WEATHERMAN EXPECTS DAMP WEEK-END

Jerusalem Post Staff

The weatherman forecast occasional showers for Friday morning (today) and said it would only be partly cloudy on Saturday. A cold front is moving east to the Levant.

The showers came a week after the heavier rainfall which partially saved the situation caused by the drought.

There was scattered rainfall in Haifa and Western and Upper Galilee during the forenoon, and this became heavier in the evening. In Jerusalem it rained from noon till the evening.

In the south, which the drought has hit the hardest, there were showers in various parts of the area including Kiryat Gat and Ashkelon. In the evening light rain fell in Beersheba, Dimona, Sdom and Mitzpeh Ramon.

The temperature of 24 degrees C. in Eilat suddenly dropped during the afternoon, when gusty northern winds sent sun-basking visitors indoors.

(Rainfall in the northern and central regions up to January 15 had amounted to only one-third of that generally recorded by that date, while in the southern region it came to only one-tenth of average precipitation — and not as reported on Thursday.)

SOUSTELLE HOST TO BEN-ELIEZER

PARIS (INA). — The Minister-Delegate to the Premier's Office, M. Jacques Soustelle, on Thursday gave a luncheon in honour of the Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Aryeh Ben-Eliezer.

Among those attending were M. Frey, Secretary-General of the UNR majority party, Minister of State Louis Jacquinot, and Gen. Koenig.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ACCORDS SIGNED

MOSCOW (AFP). — A cultural, scientific and technical accord between France and Russia for 1959 was signed here on Thursday. One of the main clauses of the agreement was for the exchange of books.

Tunisia to Get Yugoslav Arms

TUNIS (Reuter). — Yugoslav arms will arrive here soon, President Bourguiba told a radio correspondent in an interview here on Thursday. Tunisia received arms a few weeks ago from Britain, while a cargo of American arms arrived here on Tuesday.

Mr. Bourguiba said the agreement with Yugoslavia would not be cancelled because of the Western deliveries. Tunisia had no reason to cancel the order which was made "at a difficult time" and placed with Yugoslavia for "purely economic reasons," he added.

USSR 'Has no Jewish Problem'

UNITED NATIONS (INA).—"There is no Jewish problem in the Soviet Union," Mr. Mikoyan declared during his press conference here Thursday.

Asked about his Government's attitude towards rehabilitating the Yiddish culture which Russia had liquidated and whether the Soviet Government contemplates reversing this policy, he replied, without using the word "Yiddish" once, and with no mention of Beria: "In my country all peoples enjoy full freedom of cultural activity, including literature and the theatre. The Jews are among these people. However, the Jewish population has merged with the Russian. This includes literature and the theatre. We do not interfere with them. The Jewish writers consider themselves Russian and write in the Russian language. There is no Jewish problem in the Soviet Union. It is created only by those who wish to create difficulties and impede good relations."

Not 'Labour' Issue

Shortly after this response a representative of the Jewish Labour Committee reminded Mr. Mikoyan that the J.L.C. left a memorandum for him on Wednesday at the headquarters of the U.S.S.R. delegation to the U.N., referring specifically to the liquidation and the killing of Jewish writers.

Mr. Mikoyan replied: "I don't see anything that has to do with labour in what they say. I have friends who are Jews. Many of them are married to Jewish girls and they live very happily. They have excellent relations with the Jews."

There was loud laughter in the crowded press gallery when Mr. Mikoyan referred to the "excellent" relations with Jews.

In response to the question about Russia's attitude towards Arab nationalism, the Soviet leader reiterated Russia's well-known attitude on that score declaring, "We regard Arab nationalism as a progressive force designed to emancipate the Arabs from the colonial yoke which enslaved them and to achieve independence and bring about the flowering of Arab culture."

Mr. Mikoyan and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Menshikov, met at a luncheon conference Thursday with four top leaders of the American Jewish Committee. Conferring with the Deputy Premier and the Ambassador were: former Senator Herbert Lehman, Mr. Irving Engel, Mr. Jacob Blaustein, and Mr. Ralph Friedman.

The principal subject discussed at the meeting was the situation of the estimated 3 million Jews in the Soviet Union, their cultural and religious institutions, their status, minority rights and related matters. One of the specific topics of grave concern expressed by the A.J.C. leaders involved reports that a large-scale movement of Soviet Jews to Birobidjan may be proposed to the U.S.S.R. Communist Party Congress opening January 27 in Moscow.

Jewish Communists Meet on Birobidjan

PARIS (INA). — A Polish Jewish Communist delegation now visiting here has held talks with French Jewish Communists concerning the reported plan of the Soviet authorities to deport Russian Jews to Birobidjan.

The Polish delegation is led by Mr. Hersch Smolar and is attending the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the local Yiddish Communist daily, "Neue Presse."

Jewish circles believe that the Polish delegation opposes the deportation plan and is sustained in this by the French Jewish Communists.

Lavon Warns Bus Co-ops Their Monopoly to End

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, on Thursday warned the 3,000 members of the three bus cooperatives that "the period of your unchallenged monopoly over this country's bus transport is over."

Mr. Lavon was addressing the evening session of the Histadrut Executive which was called to discuss the proposals of the Histadrut bus enquiry committee, to replace the cooperatives by public companies.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel, sent a message regretting his absence. The Minister entered Bellinson Hospital at the beginning of the week for a medical check-up. *(The Jerusalem Post* learned from the hospital late Thursday night, that Mr. Carmel is due to leave hospital today.)

Decision Soon

The tense session took place in the conference hall, crowded with members of the Executive, the Cooperative Centre and of the three bus cooperatives. The great public interest aroused in the future of bus transport prompted Mr. Lavon to announce that the Executive would not decide on the issue in this session, but would shortly reconvene to make its final decisions.

Mr. Lavon berated the cooperatives for putting out statements to the effect that "no official body will dare impose any change against our will." Such an attitude was inacceptable: "Are you Histadrut members or effendis?" he demanded.

There was no talk of nationalisation, but only of ensuring proper public control. This would be ensured by public companies in which the members of the cooperatives would have an important say.

Competition Wanted

Mr. Lavon disclosed that the Transport Minister had proposed the introduction of competing bus companies. The Histadrut had opposed this idea for fear that it would lead to disputes and disturbances on the roads. He opposed the Ahdut Ha'avoda demand to leave the matter in the hands of the Ministry "because the present Minister, as a member of your party, does not ensure proper supervision," he said.

The managements of the bus companies must be freed from fear of dismissal by their members, he declared.

Mr. D. Lieberman, on behalf of 3,000 hired workers, announced their full support for the changes.

Mayor Abba Khoushy, who reported on the Committee's work, noted widespread public dissatisfaction with the bus services. The Histadrut had never succeeded, hitherto, in imposing proper control over the cooperatives, he said.

The new companies would not charge higher fares, for the cooperatives were always supported by Government subsidies, Mr. E. Haring, head of the Histadrut Organization Department, said. He caused an outcry when he quoted Mr. Carmel as saying that 600 new buses were bought largely out of Government funds.

Fear Dislocation

Mr. B. Linn, for Mapam, Mr. Y. Zitlani, for Ahdut Ha'avoda, and Mr. S. Zimant, on behalf of Haoved Hazioni, feared that dislocation of public transport would follow the handover. They all criticized restrictions on the admission of new members and the cooperatives' financial conduct.

Mr. A. Davidzohn, of Egged, and Mr. A. Mazur, of Dan, strongly opposed the Khoushy proposals. The former doubted whether public employees would be prepared to work under the same conditions as members did. Mr. Mazur called the scheme "the suicide of transport cooperation." Instead of Dan's three managers, there would be an army of officials, he predicted.

(Kanev Report — Page 3, Col. 2)

Mapai Proposal to Give Arabs Full Histadrut Membership

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

A proposal to admit Arab workers to full membership of the Histadrut is expected to be adopted at a special meeting on Sunday of the Mapai Central Committee, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of the Labour Federation's Political Department, who will propose the motion, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

This would give Arab members absolutely equal status with Jews and would complete their integration within the organization—a process which has been proceeding in gradual stages over the past decade, Mr. Barkatt pointed out.

He added that the move was in accordance with Mapai's policy of advancing the status of Arab workers within the Histadrut, parallel with their integration into the life of the nation.

To be Tabled Next Month

The Mapai faction of the Histadrut Council will bring up the proposal at the Council's session on February 3, and its adoption would give Arabs full voting rights in all Labour Federation institutions.

The decision will immediately affect some 13,000 Arabs who have applied for membership in, and been admitted to, the various trade unions. There are about 21,000 Arab workers employed outside the agricultural field.

Mr. Barkatt stressed that the new proposal constituted a challenge to the country's Arab citizens to play their part in achieving complete equality with Jewish workers; he hoped they would respond wholeheartedly.

In the first stage of the integration process, after the establishment of the State, the Israel Labour League (successor of the Palestine Labour League) was formed as an associate of the Histadrut in an effort to foster trade unionism among Arab citizens. Of the 24,000 Arabs employed in agriculture and forestry, several thousand are still affiliated to the League's rural branches.

Second Stage

The second stage followed in 1955 when a Histadrut decision opened to Arabs membership of the various trade unions, in accordance with their respective skills. Their membership entitled them and their families to enjoy a wide range of Histadrut benefits, including health insurance, disability payments, widows' and old age pensions, and participation in various insurance funds and loan societies.

The voting rights of Arab members were, however, limited only to the election of delegates to the unions' local and national councils.

Arabs employed in Government offices and public institutions, in industrial enterprises and with Jewish farms and businesses whose workers were affiliated to the Histadrut, received the same wages as their Jewish fellow-workers.

Under a previous Histadrut decision, full membership rights in the Histadrut were extended to all ex-servicemen —veterans of the Defence Forces and the Border Police—and this benefited members of the Druze and Circassian communities.

U.S. Urging Jordan To Free H.U. Student

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The State Department said on Wednesday that efforts were being made to obtain the release of an 18-year-old American who was jailed by Jordan authorities for crossing the armistice lines into their territory from Israel nine days ago.

(The young American is Gary Schwartz, of New York, a Hebrew University student. The U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem is maintaining daily contact with him, and he is said to be receiving good treatment).

JORDAN RECEIVES MORE U.S. AID

The Jordan Finance Ministry on Thursday received $2.5m. in direct financial aid thus completing payment of $7.5m. from the U.S. to cover budgetary expenses, it was announced in Amman.

Last Tuesday Jordan received $3m., the first part of the aid.

In addition, it was announced that the U.S. will present Jordan with a gift of 30,000 tons of wheat, barley and maize to help the country overcome its crop shortage as a result of the present drought.

U.S. Jewry Prepares To Aid Rumanian Emigrants

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Jewish leaders are girding their loins to meet the financial crisis caused by the spiralling Rumanian immigration to Israel. Details of the crisis have not filtered down to the Jewish man in the street as yet, but it will soon.

The United Jewish Appeal is convening an emergency national conference next Monday, and the President's Club will bring together all national Jewish organizations on February 15. The American Jewish Committee which has held aloof from the President's Club, will join in sponsoring this conference, indicating the gravity of the situation.

Publicizing of the unprecedented nature of the Rumanian immigration has been hampered by the reluctance of Israel leaders to name Rumania and tell all they know, for fear Americans may think they are exaggerating.

The press release for the U.J.A. conference, for instance, speaks of the "resettlement emergency in Israel growing out of the sudden upsurge of immigration, particularly from Eastern Europe."

Nehru, Tito Urge Speedy Accord on Test Ban

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru and President Tito of Yugoslavia on Thursday expressed hope that the current Geneva talks on ending nuclear tests would soon be successful.

The two leaders stated this in a communique issued at the end of President Tito's two-day visit to the Indian capital.

They expressed their determination to continue to do their utmost for the preservation of peace and the solution of international problems by peaceful methods and negotiations. This would be done in accordance with the principles of coexistence and a policy of non-alignment, the communique said.

NEW U.S. MOON ROCKET 'SOON'

NEW YORK (UPI). — The Army disclosed on Thursday that it expects "shortly" to launch its second moon rocket.

Lt.-Gen. Arthur Trudeau, Research and Development Chief, made the announcement in a speech prepared for the Industrial Association.

The Army's first lunar probe was launched last December 6 and travelled about 66,000 miles into space before falling back and burning in the atmosphere.

Gen. Trudeau gave no other hint of the date of the new launching except to say it would take place "shortly."

WEATHERMAN EXPECTS DAMP WEEK-END

Jerusalem Post Staff

The weatherman forecast occasional showers for Friday morning (today) and said it would only be partly cloudy on Saturday. A cold front is moving east to the Levant.

The showers came a week after the heavier rainfall which partially saved the situation caused by the drought.

There was scattered rainfall in Haifa and Western and Upper Galilee during the forenoon, and this became heavier in the evening. In Jerusalem it rained from noon till the evening.

In the south, which the drought has hit the hardest, there were showers in various parts of the area including Kiryat Gat and Ashkelon. In the evening light rain fell in Beersheba, Dimona, Sdom and Mitzpeh Ramon.

The temperature of 24 degrees C. in Eilat suddenly dropped during the afternoon, when gusty northern winds sent sun-basking visitors indoors.

(Rainfall in the northern and central regions up to January 15 had amounted to only one-third of that generally recorded by that date, while in the southern region it came to only one-tenth of average precipitation — and not as reported on Thursday.)

SOUSTELLE HOST TO BEN-ELIEZER

PARIS (INA). — The Minister-Delegate to the Premier's Office, M. Jacques Soustelle, on Thursday gave a luncheon in honour of the Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Aryeh Ben-Eliezer.

Among those attending were M. Frey, Secretary-General of the UNR majority party, Minister of State Louis Jacquinot, and Gen. Koenig.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ACCORDS SIGNED

MOSCOW (AFP). — A cultural, scientific and technical accord between France and Russia for 1959 was signed here on Thursday. One of the main clauses of the agreement was for the exchange of books.

Tunisia to Get Yugoslav Arms

TUNIS (Reuter). — Yugoslav arms will arrive here soon, President Bourguiba told a radio correspondent in an interview here on Thursday. Tunisia received arms a few weeks ago from Britain, while a cargo of American arms arrived here on Tuesday.

Mr. Bourguiba said the agreement with Yugoslavia would not be cancelled because of the Western deliveries. Tunisia had no reason to cancel the order which was made "at a difficult time" and placed with Yugoslavia for "purely economic reasons," he added.

Social & Personal

The President on Thursday received the members of the rabbinical delegation from the U.S. now touring the country, Rabbis E. Rachman, Z. Segal and I. D. Bergman. They were also received by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, and by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi on Thursday received a delegation of women from the B'not Zion Organization of South Africa who presented her with a blue and white table-cloth signed by the 2,000 members of the organization.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, on Thursday received the Finnish Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Joel Toivola.

The Danish Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Hugo Hergel, was on Thursday received by the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan. He later paid courtesy calls on Chief Rabbi Nissim and on Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem.

A reception in honour of the Ghanaian Ambassador, Mr. William M.Q. Halm, was held in Haifa by the Israel and British Commonwealth Association this week. Mr. Halm spoke on the history of his country.

Mr. George Padmore, Political Adviser on African Affairs to Premier Nkrumah of Ghana, and Mrs. Padmore, visited Beersheba on Thursday. They were the guests of the Mayor.

An exhibition entitled "Modern Art in Israel — 1959" and containing 126 works by 43 artists and sculptors, opened in Beit Hamlin, Tel Aviv, on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Israel Artists and Sculptors Association.

MARRIAGE

FINIFTER — SHEARYASHUV (SHORE)

The marriage will take place in Baltimore, U.S.A., on Sunday, January 18, 1959, between Ethel Lea Finifter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Finifter, of Baltimore, and Moshe Shearyashuv (Shore), son of Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Shearyashuv, of Jerusalem.

Our annual seasonal sale has begun. Hohenberger's shoe salon, 10 Rehov Nordau, Haifa. *(advt.)*

Policemen Turn Into Teachers

The police force is taking part in this year's campaign for the dissemination of Hebrew and has already sent groups of policemen to distant villages to teach immigrants to read and write.

Some 120 police volunteers have begun to instruct in villages in the North, and in immigrant quarters in Safad and Tiberias, the Ministry of Education spokesman stated on Thursday. Other groups of policemen for the rest of the country are now being organized.

In the present campaign's first month, about 1,000 volunteers have been equipped with instruction material by the Ministry's Department for the Dissemination of Hebrew, it was said. Some have started teaching in various suburbs, *ma'barot* and poor quarters. Each volunteer "adopts" one family and gives individual instruction twice weekly in reading and writing. Among the volunteers who responded by filling out a coupon printed in the press are doctors, engineers, lawyers and Regular Army men.

The Ministry has asked local authority education committees to support the campaign. Several have made premises available for the purpose. The Histadrut Cultural Centre has appointed a special committee to oversee the campaign activities of labour councils. In addition, schoolteachers and parents' committees have begun to organize a programme.

Florida Non-Jew Buys $1,000 Bond

Following a speech by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., before a Bonds for Israel rally in Florida, a non-Jewish county official bought a $1,000 bond to help Israel make the world "a place where peace is not just a goal but a reality."

Mr. Charles F. Hall, Vice-Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Dade County, Florida, announced the purchase in a personal letter to Mr. Sharett addressed to the Knesset. In the note, he also regretted that he was able to purchase only $1,000 worth of bonds.

G.D.H. COLE.—Prof. G.D.H. Cole, economist, socialist theoretician and prolific writer on this subject, practical socialism as well as detective stories, died in a London Hospital on Wednesday. He was 69.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with Michiko Sunahara
Tomorrow, Jan. 17, 8.30 p.m.
Mon., Jan. 19, 8.30 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 21, 8.30 p.m.
Sat., Jan. 24, 8.30 p.m.
Mon., Jan. 26, 8.30 p.m.
FLEDERMAUS
Sun., Jan. 18, 8.30 p.m.
NABUCCO
Tues., Jan. 20, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-8). Tel. 27760.

Jerusalem Council to Discuss Budget at Marathon Session

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Council is scheduled to meet next Tuesday in a marathon session: eight solid hours of debate on the 1959/60 Ordinary Budget in the sum of IL14,168,607.

Normally, sessions last three to four hours, even when the Religious bloc uses the Council floor to air factional demands.

The Mapai-Progressive-Ahdut Ha'avoda coalition wishes to conclude the budget debate in one session, and to turn the Council's attention to the day-by-day routine of running the city. This includes implementing the current Ordinary Budget of IL11,493,067 (reduced from IL12,144,363 by the Ministry of Interior), and drawing up a Development Budget for an estimated IL4-5m.

A secondary reason for the coalition's emphasis on speedy passage is the forthcoming trip of Mayor Gershon Agron to the U.S. on January 22, on public business. His absence would leave the coalition and opposition balanced with 10 votes each.

There is no special reason why the budget requires eight hours of discussion, for the new budget is only an expanded version of the current one. But the coalition, judging by past debates on any subject, believes that the Herut-Religious bloc opposition will do everything possible to exploit the opportunity for political profit with a view to this year's elections.

THREE DIRECTIONS

The opposition is expected to attack on three fronts.

The first will be the Religious bloc's assault on the sum set aside for the Religious Council. But this sum is IL178,437 — a substantial increase over its present budget of IL165,115 — and leaves little room for complaint.

The city expects to raise an additional IL750,000 without increasing rates or taxes. This will be accomplished by intensified collection of arrears and by re-evaluation of buildings and plots, especially in the centre of the city. The latter should be possible, since rentals have risen as a result of the Tenants Protection Law and land value has gone up, while the calculations for purposes of assessment have remained as they were in 1954.

Both methods are expected to be criticized sharply, the first for the alleged pressure on ratepayers in arrears, the second for "arbitrarily" increasing property valuations.

Coalition councillors are expected to reject these arguments, pointing out that impecunious rate-payers can apply to a special committee for exemption from rates, while any property owner who believes that his property has been unfairly assessed can appeal to the special assessment committee.

The City expects to raise another IL580,000 through increased water consumption and better collections, and IL330,000 from an additional Government grant.

FEW NEW JOBS

On the expenditure side of the proposed IL14.1m. budget the greatest increase (IL800,000) will go to salaries, mainly due to higher cost-of-living allowances, transferring workers from a daily to a monthly basis, promotions, increased number of dependants and pensions. Any increase in the Municipality's staff of 1,430 remains to be determined, although some additions are inevitable in view of the expanding activities and growing population. Of the new jobs, eight will go to the Social Welfare Department, five to the Education Department, four or five to the new Supplies Department.

Another major item of expenditure is an additional IL500,000 to repay loans, bringing this item in 1959/60 to IL2m.

The Water Department will increase its outlay by IL400,000; the Education Department by IL200,000, mainly for new equipment and some classrooms; the Social Welfare Department by IL220,000; local services by IL110,000 and the garage and transport items by IL100,000.

The Religious bloc is also expected to attack the Education Department item, claiming that the "Independent" (Agudat Yisrael) school trend is being discriminated against, although coalition speakers can point out that the exact opposite is true: the Independent trend and the State Religious Schools will get a larger share of the funds than the State secular schools, although both groups are almost equal in number.

INCOME

	1958/59	1959/60
Rates and Taxes	7,379,700	8,527,420
Local Services	390,873	337,365
State Services	199,250	206,700
Water Department	1,895,560	2,400,000
Government Grants	1,778,980	2,139,750
Participation of Property Owners in Development Works	500,000	519,528
Garage	—	37,844
	IL12,144,363	IL14,168,607

EXPENDITURE

	1958/59	1959/60
General Administration	1,013,243	1,218,378
Local Services	4,382,091	5,484,835
State Services:		
Education	2,366,738	2,743,534
Culture	210,864	264,577
Health	66,960	84,373
Welfare	1,273,357	1,510,058
Religion	165,115	178,437
Water Department	1,824,900	2,400,000
Other Enterprises	87,653	188,386
Payment of Loans	122,206	76,059
Reserve	—	20,000
	IL11,493,067	IL14,168,607

NOTE: Although a budget of IL12,144,363 was approved by the Municipality, this figure was later reduced to IL11,493,067 by the Ministry of Interior which feared that income would not keep pace with expenditure. During the first nine months of 1958 (April until the end of December), the city's income was IL8,297,776 while its expenditure was only IL7,698,227.

Youth Bible Quiz To Be Broadcast

TEL AVIV. — The national finals of the children's Bible Quiz will be broadcast by Kol Yisrael from the Mann Auditorium next Thursday evening. The Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet will attend, Mr. E. Talmi, Editor of "Davar Liladim," told the press on Wednesday.

Out of the original 10,000 children who registered for the Quiz, 15 district winners and three alternates from Jerusalem will take part in the finals. Three of the finalists are girls.

First prize is a four-year scholarship to high school; second prize a two-year stipend and third prize one year. The prizes are donated by Histadrut enterprises.

The Quiz was organized under the direction of the Israel Bible Research Society by the Education Department of the Histadrut and the Editorial Board of "Davar Liladim." *(Itim)*

JUDGES. — Two judges have fled from East Germany to West Berlin, the anti-Communist Investigating Committee of Free Jurists has announced.

KING DAVID HOTEL
JERUSALEM

A Pleasant Evening
at the
— King David Bar —
with the famed
Willi Hans Trio
Reasonable Prices

28 'SAGES' REPLY ON WHO IS A JEW

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Of the 57 "sages of Israel" polled by the Prime Minister on the registration of children of mixed marriages in Israel, 28 have replied so far. Mr. Ben-Gurion's circular went out last November to rabbinical authorities of various trends, jurists and writers in an attempt to obtain a consensus of opinion to guide the Committee of Three (Messrs. Ben-Gurion, Rosen and Bar-Yehuda) in formulating proposals to overcome the religious quandary in which the authorities have been placed in registering children of non-Jewish mothers.

The Prime Minister's Office is for the present withholding publication of the replies, although those of Rabbi Y. L. Maimon and Rabbi S. Y. Yeivin have been published in "Hatzofe," organ of the National Religious Party. These two scholars reiterate the view that only the *halacha* (traditional Jewish law) can decide "who is a Jew" and that no Ministerial Committee is able to do so.

Replies have come from:

Israel:

Chief Rabbi I. H. Herzog, Rabbi Y. L. Maimon, Rabbi S. Y. Zevin, Rabbi Y. Kapah, Rabbi Y. Kahanaman, head of the Ponavez Yeshiva, Justice Silberg, Profs. S.H. Bergman, E. Simon, Y. Kaufman, and E. E. Urbach of the Hebrew University, the writers Messrs. H. Hazaz, S. Shalom, S. Agnon, and Y. Burla and Dr. Y. Shechter, Haifa.

Abroad:

Rabbi Pereira, Chief Rabbi of the Amsterdam Sephardi Community, Rabbi A. Toaff, Leghorn and his son, Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff of Rome; Chief Rabbi Y. Kaplan of France, Rabbi S. Freehof, Pittsburg; Rabbi E. Kutler, head of the Lakewood Yeshiva; Prof. A. Altmann, Manchester; Profs. A. Heschel, S. Lieberman, and L. Finkelstein, Jewish Theological Seminary, Mr. M. Meisels, editor of "Hadoar," Prof. M. Kaplan and Mr. A. Zeitlin, all of New York.

Severely battered, this little church in the village of Ribadelago, Spain, still stands after tons of water from a burst dam had descended on the village last Friday. The list of confirmed missing or dead stands at 142 persons, almost one-third of the total population. Disaster struck the small village when a 100-foot dam, holding back seven million cubic metres of water, burst and sent a 60-foot high wave crashing down a narrow ravine onto the slumbering village.

Robert Graves Arrives; Just Finished 'Iliad' Translation

By YA'AÇOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The noted English poet, historical novelist and translator of the classics, Robert Ranke Graves, arrived on Thursday aboard the Theodor Herzl for a fortnight's visit as the guest of the Government. He is accompanied by his wife, Beryl, and their five-year-old son, Tomas. It is their first visit to this country.

Tall, grey-haired and looking very fit, Mr. Graves told *The Jerusalem Post* that two days before leaving his home in Majorca, he completed a translation of Homer's Iliad. The work aimed at "making the Iliad as readable as any modern book," instead of a classroom drudge. It will be published by Doubleday in the U.S. and by Cassell in the U.K.

The work took him nine months, and every page was rewritten five times. "I work very fast and all day, because there is little else to do in Majorca except gardening and swimming," he said. He thought that it would have taken anyone else three years. He finds translating much more difficult than writing. "I could write a whole novel in four months."

FEELINGS OF A GOY

The American magazine "Holiday" has commissioned him to write an article on Israel, based on his visit. He is to give four talks in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. At the Hebrew University he will read some of his own poems and talk on modern poetry and in Tel Aviv lecture on "Homer's Idea of Divine Possession," and, to the Israel and British Commonwealth Association, on "What it Feels Like to be a Goy."

This last, he says, is "a very serious talk, although it may not sound like one." It will deal with the feelings of a non-Jew *vis-à-vis* Jews abroad and those in Israel. The personal experience for the latter he hopes to gain before the lecture, during his tour which will take in Sdot Yam and Yiph'at kibbutzim where he has friends. He will also discuss the difficulties Protestants feel in having a religion "so like Judaism and yet not quite fitting." He will review the "guilt feeling" of Protestants, who sing the songs of David and identify themselves with Israel "yet don't belong." He is also to include "the whole question of the title deeds of Protestantism, which I believe are false because they are based on a libel of the Jews which is unhistoric." He himself is "a Protestant by conditioning, and an historian by belief. If the two conflict, it's just too bad."

Mr. Graves declared that although the reference books label him an historical novelist rather than a poet, he considers himself a poet, although "the other is what I live from." He said his "Nazarene Gospel Restored" is out of print "because there's a sort of unofficial censorship against it." In his opinion, Jesus had been a perfectly Orthodox, left-wing Jew, on the fringe of the Essenes.

Mr. Graves said he would not attempt to learn Hebrew. "After 60, it's too late," he smiled. He is a very young 63.

He was received on board by Mr. Sar-Shalom, of the Tourist Corporation.

("Aspects of Graves"—Page III)

MARSHALL FIELD BUYS 'CHICAGO DAILY NEWS'

The "Chicago Daily News" — an evening paper — has been bought up by Mr. Marshall Field, publisher of the "Chicago Sun Times," the London "Economist" reports. These two will now be in direct competition throughout the day with the ultra-conservative "Chicago Tribune" and its afternoon partner, the "Chicago American" which the "Tribune" bought from Hearst.

Pick of Week-End Soccer in Haifa

By KEITH BEECHER

The pick of the National League games Saturday goes to Haifa, where the local Maccabi entertain Petah Tikva Hapoel. The teams are in third and second place in the table respectively, both with 11 points. Leaders and champions, Tel Aviv Maccabi, who are one point ahead, go to Ramat Gan to play a much improved Hapoel team. The home side now lie fifth with nine points and the champions are turning out without Reznik, injured in Jerusalem last week, as well as the very capable Goldstein.

While odds are with the Haifa set-up in their encounter, Ramat Gan may pull off a surprise on the weakened Tel Avivians. Fourth-placed Haifa Hapoel are away, to Natanya Maccabi, who are only two lower and one point behind. The Natanya boys have steadily crept up the table and will give Tchaikovsky and his teammates a good run for their money.

Tel Aviv Hapoel are away to Petah Tikva Maccabi. Both sides are not playing well nowadays, and a draw might well be the outcome. Tel Aviv Betar are at home this week, entertaining Jerusalem Hapoel. The boys from the Capital surprised the leaders — and fans — last week, but Betar will be all out for points as their position, second from bottom, calls for a drastic revival. Jaffa Maccabi seem the most certain side to collect an easy win and two points, with bottom-placed Kfar Saba Hapoel as visitors.

League A leaders, Rehovot Hapoel, are also away, to Hadera Maccabi, and should take both points home. Their nearest challengers, Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda, have an away date with Kiryat Haim Hapoel, and this may be a tougher proposition. Third-placed Hadera Hapoel also play away, and seem to have the easiest task among the leaders in facing third-from-bottom Rehovot Maccabi.

If there are any upsets, Tel Aviv Hakoah should come right back into the promotion race in taking on Afula Hapoel away and seemingly booked for a victory. The only game of the day in the Capital puts Jerusalem Betar on show against Mahane Yehuda Hapoel.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Mac. vs. Petah T. Hap.; Jaffa Mac. vs. Kfar S. Hap.; Natanya Mac. vs. Haifa Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. T.A. Hap.; Ramat G. Hap. vs. T.A. Mac.; T.A. Betar vs. J'lem Hap. League A: Affula Hap. vs. T.A. Hakoah; Hadera Mac. vs. Rehovot Hap.; J'lem Betar vs. Mahane Y. Hap.; Kiryat H. Hap. vs. Bnei Yehuda; Rehovot Mac. vs. Hadera Hap.; T.A. Shimshon vs. Sha'arayim Mac.

WRESTLING IN J'LEM

A galaxy of Israel's wrestling champions will appear in selected teams from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on Friday at the Histadrut Hall, Rehov Straus, Jerusalem. The matches are scheduled to start at 8.30 p.m. The winning team will get a trophy especially presented by Sports Hygiene, of Jerusalem. The purpose of the affair is to increase interest in the sport in the country and to raise funds to buy a wrestling mat for a selected kibbutz.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight	Jerusalem:	4.[illegible]
	Tel Aviv:	4.40
	Haifa:	4.36
and ends tomorrow.	Jerusalem:	5.37
	Tel Aviv:	5.34
	Haifa:	5.35

Portion: Bo: Shmot 10, 1 — 13, 16
Haftara: Yirmiyahu 46, 13-28

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha 4.40 p.m. Arvit, 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight; 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Nugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadatit'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 16 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tifereth Zvy Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor: Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (98 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

Beit Hanoar (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

Nugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Zili Hall, 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (35 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hateshia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.45 p.m., Arvit, 5.32 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Haari, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Zeindur, 51 Ahad Haam, 63851. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Ziva Hatikva Qtr., 83405. JAFFA: Alkamel, 65 Rehov 4, 82361. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Remel, Rothschild-Herzl. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. RISHON: Gamarnik. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya.

HAIFA: Palas, 21 Joseph, 4014. Zvulon, Haifa Bay.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Amudim, Jaffa Road, Pillars Building, 2281. Gevant, 12 Haari, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.

TEL AVIV (day): Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Kronkin, 10 Herzl, 65323. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533. (evening) Marpe, 77 Allenby, 63478. Blumenfeld, 200 Dizengoff, 23049. Bilsky, Dizengoff Square, 26348. Kitiwics, 22 Hayarkon, 63566. Kronkin, 10 Herzl, 65323. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 82533. GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, Katzenelson, cor. Modi'in, 72271. PETAH TIKVA: Havarkon, 24 Stampfer. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. RISHON: Gamarnik. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya.

HAIFA: Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 4073. Merkaz, Merkaz Hacarmel. Zvulon, Haifa Bay.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beit Lechem, 61457. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2888. Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 6 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Sderot K.K.L., 51274. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Tel Gibborim, 13a Shikun Amami.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Elges, 12 Straus, 2062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 15, 1959

Pop. Loan 1948/59 (IL.20)	[illegible]
6% Comp. Loan 55/67	71
Pal. Bearer Bds. Sch. l	[illegible]
5½% Comp. Loan	65½
5½% Tavei Dollar g)	100½
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	101
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	104½
6½% Def. Bonds f)	107
6½% Def. Bonds g)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	105½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	102
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	304
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	110½
ditto g)	110½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	105
ditto g)	105½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	102½
ditto g)	101½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	106½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 55/64	
Class "A" f)	105½
Class "B" g)	110
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	85
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	181
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	96½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	109
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	[illegible]
"Kardaneh" ord. 'B'	[illegible]
8% con. debs. 59/63	[illegible]
"Teva" ord. sh.	81
Pal. Cold St. (IL10.-) reg.	116
Bisur 4% debs. 56/65	[illegible]
Nir 5% pref. sh.	97½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	88
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	105½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	81½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	[illegible]
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1090
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs	77½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	70
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	115
Pal. Poteah "A" ord. sh.	63
Dead Sea Works	520
Delek ord. "C"	100
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	[illegible]
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs 61/68 (bearer) f	104
Housing Loan, "A" 59/68	
4½% (bearer) f)	103
Housing Loan, "C," 60/69	
6% reg. g)	100½
Ciifco Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

CENSUS STARTS IN SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Half-a-million census workers on Thursday started knocking on doors throughout the Soviet Union to make the first accurate tally of its population since 1939.

The Government estimated the population at 200,200,000 in 1956.

The census-takers will ask 15 questions about social, marital, educational status and native origins.

ASYLUM. — General Delgado, 52, last defeated presidential candidate in Portugal, who asked political asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon on Monday, intends to go to Brazil, a member of his family said on Thursday.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 431 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0930. El Al 309 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 496 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2250. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130.

Notice to the Public

Renewal of Radio Licences

The Post Office hereby reminds all owners of radio sets that their licences for the current year expired on December 31, 1958.

According to the Defence Stamp Law (Amendment to and Extension of Period of Levy) 1958, all owners of radio sets will be required to pay, in addition to the normal fee, the sum of IL3 for the Defence Stamp.

Persons wishing to renew their licences are requested to bring their licence cards with them. Without this card the licence will not be renewed.

Persons possessing accounts in Bank Hadoar can pay the fee through the Bank on production of the licence.

Those who do not renew their licences before February 15, 1959, will be obliged to pay a fine of 20% in addition to the licence fee.

TSAVTA RECEPTION FOR VISITING MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN RABBINICAL COUNCIL

A banquet in honour of the visiting delegation of members of the American Rabbinical Council: Rabbi Dr. Y. Reckman, President, and Vice-Presidents Rabbi Dr. S. Bergman and Rabbi Segal, will be held under traditional Tsavta auspices tonight at 6, at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geulah, Tel Aviv.

Visitors from abroad are requested to phone 64222.

The rabbinical delegation will pray this evening at the Bilu Synagogue, 122 Rothschild Blvd.

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Where to go

TODAY

• Meet the Israeli: — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Today: 8-3.30. Tomorrow: 9-6.

• Exhibitions: — Permanent exhibition of antiquities. Special Exhibition. New excavations at Kabri, Roglit, Kfar Truman and Ruhama. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Expressionism. Ceramics by Gertrud and Otto Natzler. Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Y. Razgour, (recently returned from France), oil and gouache paintings from France. Artists' House. Today and tomorrow 10-1.

• Recorded Concert: — Music to Inspire, with background Pictures: Brahms, Symphony No. 3 in F, Op. 90; Falla, Nights in the Gardens of Spain. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

• Film Shows: — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Tours:— Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon, New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• Zoological Gardens: — Open between 8 a.m.—5 p.m.

• Exhibitions:— Ya'acov Agam "Paintings in Movement — Transformable Paintings." Tel Aviv Museum. Today and Tomorrow: 10-1. Admission Saturdays by tickets prepared in advance only.

• Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28825. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Theatre:— Ohel, "The Chinese Nightingale" Children's matinee: 10.30 a.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Service:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.

• Exhibitions:— Consumer Goods Exhibition: Plastic Products, Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa, 10-1; 4-7.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• Theatre: — Ohel: "The Respectful Prostitute." 8.

YAZOUR

• Entertainment:— Dzigan & Szumacher, "Zeh vi du gehst," Gan Tamar, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• New Exhibition:— Hedva Lifshits-Tessler; gouaches, watercolours and drawings. Opening by Dr. Shlomo Kodesh at 11.30 a.m. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave.

• Music Programme:— Saturday Music at Y.M.C.A.: Organ and these records: Weber, Konzertstueck in F Minor for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 79; Delibes, Excerpts from Coppelia. Public welcome. 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Z.O.A. House:— Israel Folk Singing, 8.

• Israel National Opera:— "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

• Entertainment: — Dzigan & Szumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst," Ohel Shem, 6.45 and 9.15.

• Exhibitions: — Modern Art in Israel, Artists' House, Beit Hamlin, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1.

Paintings by Sarah Glicksman-Faitlowicz. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.

• Theatre:— Cameri: "Tonight We Improvise" 7, 9.

Ohel: "Black Sabbath," 8.30.

• Chamber Concert:— Mozart, Milhaud and Brahms played by Pelleg, Lein, Roehr and Yellin. Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:— Second floor:— Oil Paintings by Shmuel Bonneh. First floor:— Selected works form the Museum's Collection. Monthly exhibit: "The Bird of the Soul" by Alice Arbel. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., Jan. 17: "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.
Sun., Jan. 18: "Die Fledermaus."
Mon., Jan. 19: "Madame Butterfly."
Tues., Jan. 20: "Nabucco."
Wed., Jan. 21: "Madame Butterfly."

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MONDAY, February 9 ★ THURSDAY, February 12
WEDNESDAY, February 11 ★ SATURDAY, February 14
MONDAY, February 16
Sale of tickets starts on SUNDAY, January 18
TEL AVIV — Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman) and at I.P.O. Offices, 56 Allenby Rd., daily 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1.
HAIFA — I.P.O. Offices, 38 Rehov Herzl daily 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1.
JERUSALEM — at Cahana's Office (Zion Square)
Prices: From IL8 to IL18.
From Sunday, January 18, to Friday, January 23, including reserved for I.P.O.A. members only.
Reduction to Subscribers as per Reduction Voucher, Falstaff (yellow)
Notice to Jerusalem and Haifa Public: Bus service to and from Tel Aviv after the performance secured.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, January 16, 1959

Economic News from Abroad

Venezuela's Oil

● Venezuela's decision to grant no more concessions to oil companies is a serious blow to the U.S. and British companies, particularly the smaller ones, for it is there that they first turn when they consider expanding their activities abroad. When concessions were offered for sale in 1956 and 1957, the resulting rush brought in record prices to the Caracas government, but the wells sunk in the Lake Maracaibo region have already fully justified the prices paid. With 147 m. tons produced in 1957, Venezuela is the world's second biggest oil producer and largest crude exporter. Shell, Standard Oil, and Gulf Oil affiliates account for 92 per cent of this output.

The government now envisages a state-owned oil company that would employ foreign concerns on a contract basis as in Argentina. The company would be fully integrated, with its own refinery, tanker fleet and sales organisation. In addition, a national company would cater for the home market and government representatives are to be appointed to the boards of foreign companies operating in Venezuela. Last year the government cashed in $386m. from oil concession bids, $870 m. from oil taxes and royalties.

Greek Wheat

● Greece has reduced the protection it afforded to wheat growers, and in future government purchases will be limited to 400,000 tons and to farmers cultivating up to 20 acres of unirrigated land. On the other hand, special credits will be given to farmers wishing to change over from wheat growing to legumes and fodder crops, and particularly to dairy farming, and several milk processing and cheese factories are to be established.

This change of policy has been prompted by the fact that the Greek wheat crop has more than doubled in course of the past few years, and is now in excess of domestic requirements. Exports are, however, impossible unless they are subsidized, for the government's policy has raised home wheat prices substantially above the international level. Wheat support has cost the government about Dr.150m. ($5m.) a year, and the price of bread has also been raised to reduce this loss.

Chinese Exports

● China's nascent industry is already increasingly active in the export field, deliberately underselling European, Indian and Japanese goods and expanding its foothold in East Asian markets. Cotton goods and other textiles are exported to Burma, Siam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaya. Cement exports jumped up from $0.4m. in 1956 to $4m. in 1957. A wide range of consumer articles is also offered, including conserves, crockery, radio sets, medicines and typewriters. Moreover, the Chinese are increasingly active in the supply of industrial equipment, offering 10-20 year-old European models at low prices and long-term credit. Textile machinery has been sold to India and Pakistan, and an order for a complete $20m. factory is being negotiated with Indonesia. Pumps, transformers, metal-working machinery, cables, motors etc., are also offered, and more are expected in the near future.

Cotton Galore

● The final estimate of the U.S. cotton crop is 11.6m. bales, i.e. 0.5m. more than last year, and other countries too have gathered in big crops. However, the world cotton consumption is falling sharply and cotton stocks outside the Soviet bloc are expected to rise from 18m. bales at the end of last season to 22m. this year. On top of this the new U.S. Farm Law allows farmers to expand their acreage in return for lower support prices, making the next U.S. cotton crop about 13m. bales.

Cargal: Prospects & Predicament

Carton Controversy Affects Export Possibilities

By Our Economic Editor

THE new Cargal factory at Lydda was recently inaugurated with great pomp and display, as becomes one of the country's biggest and most ambitious ventures. With most up-to-date machinery, a department for the production of sodium silicate, 30 dunams of built up space and a railway siding, it has an annual capacity of 70,000 tons of corrugated carton sheets when operating on a three-shift basis, though it is not expected to reach that level for a couple of years. Cargal's original plant in Bnei Brak will continue to operate, with a productive capacity of 8,000-9,000 tons, mainly for special orders. Here the cartons are to be tailor-made to models developed by the company's research team of packaging engineers, who have at their disposal a large and modern testing laboratory.

The investment in the Bnei-Brak plant (employing 350) exceeds IL3m., and in the Lydda factory another IL4m. (of which IL1.5m. have been provided by a Development Loan). The labour force at Lydda is to number over 450, but its impact upon Israel's economy is expected to be much greater than this figure indicates.

In 1957 Cargal's export proceeds amounted to $1.35m., and it occupied ninth place among Israel's "approved exporters." However, as a net earner of foreign currency it was one of industry's best with $750,000 sold to the Treasury (apart from the sums saved by replacing imports). Although the added value is not particularly high — it has been computed at about 50 per cent, although the exact figure is still being debated — the company hopes to increase it somewhat, due to lower production costs at the new plant and the domestic manufacture of glue. But basically hopes are pinned to further expansion of the sales volume, vital if such a big enterprise is to be viable and profitable.

Securing Home Market

The months that follow the completion of a new plant are inevitably difficult for any industrial enterprise, which must then find at short notice a market for disposing of the additional output. Most industrial concerns in Israel (and many elsewhere too) have therefore taken precautions to get the Government to secure them the home market against competitors by import control, preferential customs duties, etc. This is, however, not enough for Cargal, which intends to sell the bulk of its products abroad.

Moreover, several factors coincided to make this crucial period particularly tough: the important Turkish outlet has been lost; general export prospects have been dimmed by the world recession; and hopes for settling the conflict with the CMB have suddenly been shattered.

Above are 30 different samples of Cargal cartons being used this year by exporters from Spain, Sicily, Italy, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

The Turkish market has proved a boon, but also a heartbreak to many Israel industries. Its decline some years ago wrecked several firms, especially in the metal industry. Since then the trade recovered, reaching a new high in 1957 with a total export figure of $9.2m. However, Turkey's worsening financial situation, and the new import restrictions that had to be introduced in the wake of consolidation measures, resulted in a sharp drop of shipments last year; in the first 10 months Israel sales to Turkey totalled $3.2m., as compared with $7.3m. in the corresponding months of 1957.

Turkish Share

Cargal's sales have also been affected by this development. From $400,000 in 1956, its exports to Turkey rose to $900,000 in 1957, and were expected to reach nearly $2m. in 1958, but the orders received were not awarded import licences and the year ended with lower sales than in 1956.

Fortunately, Cargal's managers were careful not to put too many eggs in one basket, and sales to Turkey, though expanding, accounted for a declining share of total exports (1956: 66 per cent; 1957: 57 per cent). Also the drop was not due to Cargal's inability to compete with international terms and should therefore be regarded as temporary. As a matter of fact, negotiations are already under way for big orders for packing Turkish raisins, apples etc. in the coming shipping season, and a substantial increase of sales there is expected for 1959.

Besides Turkey, Cargal's customers in 1957 included Cyprus, Greece, Kenya, Tanganyika, Ethiopia, Uganda and Yugoslavia. Other countries — including Italy and Spain, through a Greek subsidiary — were added in 1958, and total sales abroad increased from $740,000 to over $1m. (excluding Turkey), almost all of it in hard currencies. Further progress is expected in 1959, although it seems to have been slowed somewhat by the world recession that has hit primary producing countries and resulted in stiffer competition everywhere, and the company's targets for the near future are now set much lower than a short time ago.

Nevertheless, one has to acknowledge that the basic concept of the Cargal venture appears to be both ambitious and sound. Basically it relies upon Israel's geographic position on the sea lanes to a supply of cheap craft paper and near a huge area of rising underdeveloped countries which are expanding their agricultural production for the world market but lack, as yet, Israel's standard of know-how and initiative. This general concept is combined with the prospect of rapidly rising demand for cartons, stemming from the development of packaging in modern trade and from the low price of cardboard as compared with wood, which is becoming steadily scarcer and more expensive. Bigger shipments of agricultural and manufactured goods thus necessarily involve soaring demand for cartons, and — provided transport costs from Israel are kept at a reasonable level—Cargal could cater for that demand, both better and cheaper than the small factories that might be established in several countries, and remain ahead of them in research, production and finishing.

Subsidiaries Abroad

Cargal has no reason to fear the technical superiority of European or American competition, and in some cases it actually has freer access to raw materials (e.g. it could get a foothold in Italy because it can get Scandinavian kraft duty free). Also, in addition to supplying ready-cut cartons, Cargal plans to deliver corrugated carton sheets for finishing by factories abroad. A start has already been made in Greece, Cyprus and Kenya, where subsidiaries to that end have been established by Cargal itself.

In such a concept, Israel's own limited market can play only a secondary role. In 1960, when it is assumed that the Lydda plant will work on a basis of less than two shifts, direct exports have been planned to account for 70 per cent of the aggregate output of 50,000 tons. As a matter of fact, they already accounted for one-half of the total in 1957, although they dropped to 41 per cent in 1958.

How Cargal will achieve the tremendous expansion it thus plans from last year's 5,500 tons is the Cargal managers' well hidden secret, and the public — while wishing them good luck — may be forgiven for being somewhat sceptical, at least as regards the time-table. It seems, however, that citrus growers and shippers — in Spain and in other countries — are expected to take up a substantial part of Cargal's products which supplies a clue to the particular importance Cargal attaches to the decisions of Israel's Citrus Marketing Board whose commercial skill and balanced judgment are respected abroad.

Cargal's sales in Israel rose from 200 tons in 1954 to 7,700 tons in 1958, but of this last figure only 1,700 tons were to pack products to be sold at home, mainly fresh and processed food. With the expansion of self-service shops and with additional uses for carton-packaging (e.g. in poultry transport, to replace heavy and expensive metal cages), this quantity, it is estimated, will rise to 2,400 tons this year. But most of the cartons sold here go for packing export goods. Although under this head too sales have risen steadily despite the decline in CMB orders, the CMB's negative attitude has slowed down Cargal's expansion and reduced its earning power and it may seriously embarrass its drive for crucial export orders.

Yet it must of course be clearly understood that whatever Cargal's hopes, needs or prospects, they cannot bind the citrus industry. Nor should the split within the CMB as regards extending its undertaking to order 1,600,000 cartons this season be taken as evidence of a conflict concerning the use of cartons.

Bruce Boxes

After several years of tests and inquiries, the Board decided that while Bruce boxes are somewhat more expensive than cartons, they give better ventilation and are easier to stack, which are decisive advantages when citrus has to be shipped by sea, must be exposed to rough handling and remain for some time in uncooled holds. Cartons are preferred for packing citrus in California or Italy, which ship their fruit by rail or in refrigerated ships, but in Israel, the CMB insists, their adoption would involve greater waste and lower prices than in boxes. It has often been said that the CMB's present constitution is in need of revision, and some of its practices in the carton issue are certainly open to severe criticism. But its professional authority cannot be doubted — we simply have no other—or overruled by a committee composed of non-experts.

The seriousness of the situation should therefore not be underated for it goes beyond an order for a million cartons. Unfortunately, vested interests, and even more the tempers that have flared up in the controversy, impede any attempt to find a way out of the present impasse. It is, however, not improbable that better co-operation between Cargal and CMB could effect some improvements in the cartons offered for citrus, eliminating their present defects and opening new potential markets for them.

Indeed, Cargal's approach to its manufacturing task, its claim that it is engaged primarily not in producing cartons but in helping to solve packing problems, and the establishment of the firm's packing research laboratory, all augur well in this field, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should endeavour not so much to force a recalcitrant citrus industry to swallow another shipment of cartons — important though the matter may be — but to bring it around to collaborating with the young carton industry.

Bentov Urges Merger of Potash, Bromine Plants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, has recommended to the Interministerial Economic Committee the merger of the Dead Sea potash and bromine factories, both of them Government corporations.

While Mr. Bentov's proposal at Sunday's meeting of the economic ministers is ostensibly based on the report of a public committee—which he himself appointed to investigate the bromine plant's progress — the report does not specifically recommend the merger. Moreover, it is known that the management of the bromine plant is strongly opposed to the idea of a closer link with its older neighbour.

The Managing Director of the bromine factory, Mr. I. Picker, left for a week's visit to the U.K. yesterday (Thursday), and the question of the merger will be taken up by the economic ministers and settled on his return.

Cry for Industrial Capital

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Governor of the Bank of Israel and the Minister of Commerce and Industry cannot agree on where the working capital for industry is to come from. The fight is gathering momentum and industrialists, bankers and economists have joined in. Lately the Industrial Council at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which represents private and Histadrut industry and also includes independent experts on industrial credit, has taken the matter up. So have the Economic Ministries and the Manufacturers' Association. This is all to the good because the problem of working capital for industry, one of the most urgent questions of our economy, has been probed desultorily again and again but never brought nearer to a solution. At present, with business slack mainly owing to the abnormal, weather, more credit is so urgently needed that serious damage may result, especially among small industrialists, unless it is provided.

Mr. Horowitz maintains that the Development Budget should provide the necessary working capital. Mr. Sapir, on the other hand, anxious to push on with new projects, argues that this will not suffice. A subcommission of the Industrial Council took up the matter some weeks ago, and its first act was to enquire whether industry had got its proper share of credit in relation to the plants' increased productivity — which was to fit the Horowitz postulate that credit should be expanded only in step with productivity.

According to previous statements by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, industrial credit increased by 113 per cent between 1953 and 1957, while it is estimated that production increased in that same period by 45 or 75 per cent, depending on how prices are computed. This would mean that industry not only had no reason to complain, but actually got more than its share. But members of the commission maintain that percentages do not mean a thing in this connection. Pointing out that in the same period industrial output rose by roughly IL600m., they claim that credit should depend not only on output but also on the average time (four months) which elapses before production gives returns. If this basis is accepted some IL215m. would be needed; but owing to the credit freeze and loan selection the most credit that was ever available for the entire national economy was IL120m., of which agriculture got IL50m. and industry IL23m.

But the Government and the Bank of Israel claim that these figures are incorrect, that they do not include bank credits for income tax arrears or credits out of German Reparations. This dispute over facts is very baffling and it is small wonder that one of the first proposals to have come up in the subcommission is that the real figure be ascertained conclusively.

Credits Hard to Get

But some facts appear to stand out. Credits for industry are very hard to get. The Government has laid a heavy hand on the capital market and absorbs so large a percentage of available credits that industry does not get enough. The private capital market remains undeveloped owing to high taxes, and the money which is available for industry goes mainly to the big enterprises: they are in a position to lobby for it in high places which the small manufacturer is unable to approach. And while farmers grumble night and day because they, too, cannot get enough loans, they have at least the possibility of attaining government guarantees for a considerable percentage of their credit, so that the banks yield more easily to their pleadings.

Even if it turns out that the figures on the basis of which Mr. Horowitz refuses to grant higher credits are incorrect, he can still argue that he has not got the money and that the only way to create additional credits is to set the printing press in motion. But there is simply no sense in putting up new industries, no matter how sorely needed to increase production and provide jobs, if we lack the money to run them, for then either they will have to resort to cut-throat usury loans or else existing institutions will have to be choked off in order to open new ones.

Figure of IL.10m.

Several proposals have been made to provide a way out of the impasse. One aims at the freeing of an additional IL10m. from various sources for industrial credits. No one knows as yet whether this will be enough; the figure appears as open to question as the estimates on which industrial credit has hitherto been based.

In the last analysis the problem is not who is to provide working capital — the banks or the development budget — but whether we are to consolidate existing industries or to proceed with new ones, and whether these new ones are to be provided only with machines or also with money. Biggest of all looms the question whether industry will be able to claim its proper share of the loan pittance forthcoming under the credit freeze.

We have here a classical example of the question of priorities. It is particularly topical now that the budget debate is beginning in the Knesset. An unbalanced budget means that the economy — outside the Government — gets less and less of the credit. Responsible industrialists maintain that by now it gets so little that the very foundations of industrial growth are in danger.

Feather War In Far East

Duck feathers— South Vietnam's largest export after rubber and rice — have been thrown into the economic war between East and West.

Vietnam's duck feather exports have dropped 30 per cent in the past few months and world prices have fallen. Local businessmen blame Russia, charging her with dumping large quantities of Chinese feathers in Europe.

Officials estimate that at least a million Vietnamese families raise ducks. Some 13,000,000 ducks are served each year on the country's dinner table, and each duck yields nearly 100 grams of soft feathers, exported primarily to Scandinavia, Germany and the U.S. They brought in nearly half a million dollars to Vietnam last year, but this year they are being thrown away for lack of buyers.

Duck feathers, China's sixth ranking export, are also sold by Thailand, Hongkong and Formosa. — NANA

Bank of Israel Profits Up

POST Economic Reporter

NET profits of the Bank of Israel amounted to IL7.5m. during 1958, compared with IL6.8m. during 1957. Gross profits in 1958 were IL16.1m. This is learned from the Bank's Profit and Loss Account for 1958 that was published in Jerusalem together with the Bank's Balance Sheet for December 31, 1958.

The Bank transferred IL3.1m. to its reserve fund which now stands at IL10m. and IL4.4m. were transferred to the Treasury. Now that the Bank has reached the IL10m. provided for its reserve fund under the Bank of Israel law, all future profits will be transferred to the Treasury.

Profits in foreign currency amounted to $1.97m. during 1958, compared with $1.12m. during 1957. This is due to the much higher foreign currency reserves held by the Bank during 1958, though the rate of interest was lower than 1957.

The Balance Sheet reveals that foreign currency reserves nearly doubled during 1958, standing at IL163.4m. on December 31, 1958 compared with IL88.2m. on December 31, 1957. The Government debt increased by IL17.7m. to stand at IL289m. at the end of December 1958. This was IL27.5m. less than at the end of November 1958.

Beduin Seek Grazing Grounds in North

BEERSHEBA. — A committee of three Beduin sheikhs was formed this week to find pasture for their flocks in areas as far north as Galilee, it was learned on Tuesday.

Local Beduin sheikhs estimated that at least 40 per cent of their livestock must be slaughtered or else they will die of starvation for lack of pasture caused by the drought. In some cases, it was disclosed, Beduin tribesmen have sold their sheep for as little as IL5 to IL10 per head.

Beduin have also complained that Government compensation payments for last year's drought are slow, and that only a small fraction have received these sums.

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Stocks and Commodities

Lively Transactions on Tel Aviv Market

change experienced one of its busiest weeks. Turnover was lively and prices much higher than last week. It appears that the demand for dollar-linked securities was spurred by savers and investors looking for an inflation-proof investment, and C.o.L. index-linked, rather neglected during the week, rose on Thursday with a revival in the demand.

Ordinary shares also had a better week than usual, with some purchasing orders coming in for the leading equities neglected for such a long time.

It appears that Tuesday marked a peak for a number of dollar-linked securities, while on Wednesday and Thursday the market quietened down. News about the imminent bond issue of the National Oil Company at rather attractive conditions probably also influenced the market which, however, nevertheless closed the week on a firm tone.

Another market feature were the Palestine Electric second preferred, which advanced by some ten points, and Dead Sea debentures, which advanced by some 15 points. The market in these securities remains narrow.

The recently floated Housing Loan Heh series, Israel Industrial Institutes and Bank Leumi Investment were three or four points above par on the "curb."

Wall Street High Despite Profit Taking

VERY active trading was reported from Wall Street with the business outlook encouraging. New warnings that the market had already discounted future developments, along with some profit-taking, did not succeed in bringing prices down considerably, as all pressure was well absorbed.

Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 590.70 (after 592.64) on January 12 as against 591.30 a week earlier; 20 Rails were 165.45 as against 161.86.

London Cheerful

THE London stock market was generally cheerful at the beginning of the week, with a quieter tone in the second part of the week. Gilt-Edged securities were firm with German bonds featuring the foreign bonds market and South African gold in demand. Following the announcement of the figures for Britain's trade in December, during which the gap was larger than expected, the market showed some hesitancy.

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ISRAEL ECONOMY CENSURED

NEW YORK (JTA). — The "New York Times" annual world economic survey on Israel reports that for Israel, last year was considered a "plateau year," one in which industries went through a "shaking-down" period.

Although Israel is entering her second decade, her labour force is still inadequately trained, her production techniques are still not perfected and merchandising and sales methods are still sadly deficient.

Many new Israel products appeared in both the domestic and foreign markets last year. But their production costs were often too high for competition with foreign goods.

Under the Government's vigorous housing, road and industrial construction programme, unemployment was at a minimum. Israel citizens of all levels of income enjoyed a standard of living that was far higher than the average for the M.E., but the wage-eager felt the squeeze of inflation. From mid-1957 until mid-1958, prices increased by 5.2 per cent. Wages in this same period went up only 2.5 per cent.

However, even in the face of these pressures there was enough new energy in the Israel economy to keep it moving, the survey concluded.

Israel's Agriculture Adopts

BRUCE BOXES

For All

PACKING PURPOSES

Israel's Fruit Growers Association, in its special convention, just called to consider the best method for apple packing, had before it a report of its Special Committee on Packing, which included a recommendation to all apple growers to adopt immediately the Bruce Box. Bitter experience with other forms of packing last season, resulted in considerable losses to the Growers, while the fruit in Bruce Boxes taken out of cold storage now, was in excellent condition. A Bruce model especially fitting the needs of apple packing is now being produced and it seems that almost the total need of the apple-growers—400,000 boxes, will be filled this year by Bruce.

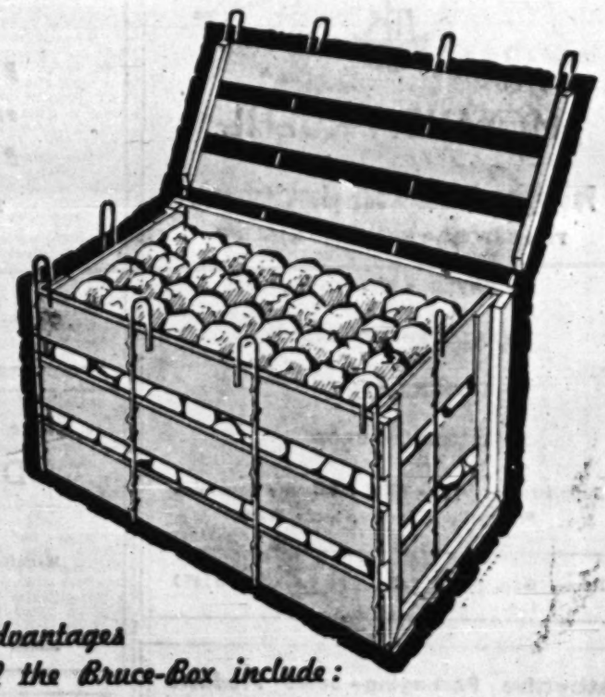
Israel's Citrus Marketing Board had already decided for total adoption of BRUCE for Israel's citrus exports. Three and a half millions Bruce Boxes will be supplied for citruses this year and the figure will rise to 7-8 millions next year.

Experiments are now being made in new models of Bruce-Boxes for the packing of

Grapes, Eggs, Water Melons, Potatoes, Frozen Chicken,

to facilitate Israel's export of these items.

Export of Israel made Bruce-Boxes has already started in response to demand from abroad



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- No Nails — easy, quick, economical packing
- Easy to Handle — small size means easy transportation, enabling easy sale of complete cases

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Smart Hygienic Packaging Key to Increased Sales

By ZEEV SCHUL

WHEN the Children of Israel sojourned in the Wilderness of Sinai and "murmured against Moses and Aaron," the Lord carpeted the ground with dew and strewed manna on it; the sages commented that this was comparable to offering a gift to a beloved friend in a precious casket.

Packaging experts would probably have called this a Heavenly Way of adding "sales-appeal": one term in a host of others they apply to their trade in the knowledge that better packaging also means better business.

As a profession, packaging is a child of this century. Far removed from the times when its sole purpose was to protect products against the elements or permit their easier handling, it has today become a highly developed science of calculations, surveys and psychology, often resulting in an exterior — later discarded — that is more appealing than the product itself.

Packaging has become of vital importance to the commonplace items on the daily or weekly shopping list of every housewife. This applies particularly with the coming of age of self-service stores. A package that the customer himself handles and selects must, above all, attract attention and inspire confidence. Needless to say, the quality of the product must live up to the exterior trimmings to win repeat orders.

Industry Behind

Local experts believe that the packaging industry in Israel is still 10 or 20 years behind Europe and the U.S. in scope as well as in technique. They claim that in order to be able to set up an efficient packaging industry, vital to Israel's export interests, it will become necessary to expand packaging of goods for local consumption; this despite some officials who tend to regard such a step as a luxury the country cannot afford.

A first step towards "packaging consciousness" by Israel exporters was demonstrated with the recent founding of the "Israel Packaging Institute." It was finally realised that without the constant pursuit of the latest in available "know-how," competition, the guardian angel of the buyer, would soon threaten precarious footholds in overseas markets.

One of the first obstacles facing Israel producers is the high cost of local packaging. It ranges from 10 per cent of the total value of the product, for paper and/or cardboard-boxed items, to 20 per cent of the value for tinned goods and chocolates. Similar estimates of the costs of foreign manufacturers add up to a maximum of seven per cent of the value of their product.

The expensive packaging is partly blamed on the high cost of the raw materials. The cardboard and paper packaging industry is also at fault, being in the hands of too many small "family-size" workshops operating outdated machinery and involving expensive manual handling.

One positive aspect is the fact that an increasing variety of local materials is now available, including aluminium foil and that maid-of-all-work, the translucent plastic polyethylene used for everything from gold-fish to plucked chickens. Scientific packaging comparable to accepted standards abroad will, however, require the introduction of a considerable variety of additional materials to ensure the correct adaptation of material to product.

Style and Design

A scientific survey conducted in the U.S. last year disclosed some typical drawbacks of Israel's exports to foreign markets. Quizzing casual shoppers on their estimate of the retail price of several packages of chocolate on the basis of their wrappings, the investigators found shoppers "pricing" the Israel product at one-third below its retail price while a tin of more attractively boxed sweets, from Europe, was overestimated by 100 per cent in price. Some customers preferred other imported wines to Israel products for the same or similar reasons.

Improved wrapping and a more intriguing name was also suggested for an otherwise excellent brand of export toilet soap.

The many and highly qualified graphic artists available in Israel, supported by capable printers, could probably provide pleasing wrappings comparable to foreign standards, provided they are left alone to make their own expert decisions. There is still, however, a shortage of experienced industrial designers, needed to create original and suitable forms at low production costs.

The technical aspects of packaging are also of considerable importance. Annoying fastenings that will not come apart, inferior corks stuck or crumbling into the bottle, or even inconsistency in the number of sardines in a tin may irritate and strike a brand off shopping lists. Though the percentage of "rejects" returned from abroad because of incorrect packaging or contents which "failed to live up to the label" is not known, most exporters have probably paid for their experience in this manner at one time or another. Perhaps one additional factor may have prevented the achievement of a consistent quality: the practice of maintaining two different production standards, one for export and the other for home consumption, thereby raising production costs for the limited export volume. It has therefore been repeatedly suggested that the easiest means of achieving and maintaining an international reputation would be to introduce one standard only: the best.

This food factory is taking a lead in attractive packaging. Their latest: a new egg noodle packet (printed in multi-colour photo-offset by Graphico-Bezalel of Tel Aviv), which has a cellophane "window."

Toothpaste In Your Brush

A new U.S. toothbrush holds a supply of toothpaste in its hollow handle. When you are ready to brush your teeth, you simply turn the handle and the toothpaste is squeezed gently on to the brush.

Good Printing For Packets

THE quality of the printing on the package is one of the most important aspects of proper and attractive packaging, so important for the success of sales of food products.

Aluminium foil and cellophane are among the most suitable materials for food packaging, because of their fine external appearance as well as because they seal the food hermetically, enabling it to be marketed all over the world. Dfus Hasheka, the only Israel firm that undertakes printing in all colours on cellophane and aluminium foil, has attracted attention abroad for the quality of its printing, which has been favourably compared to Swiss printing. The Israel products thus packaged in materials printed by the firm have stood the test of international trade in Europe and the U.S.

More Pipe Tobacco Sold

Dutch Products Produced at Local Factory

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

THE vast majority of Israel smokers prefer cigarettes — over 2,300 tons were consumed last year. But the number of pipe smokers is growing. In 1956, our pipe smokers burned up less than 10 tons of tobacco, while during 1958 they stuffed some 14 tons into their bowls. This included only two tons of imported brands.

Many sabras consider they owe themselves a pipe stuck between their teeth at a rakish angle. The men of our merchant marine brought the habit back home from foreign ports and the influence of a pipe-smoking chief of staff is obvious. Many smokers, reading reports of lung cancer, have opted for the pipe (although no conclusive evidence is available, pipe smoking may be less harmful, mainly because the smoke is not inhaled).

During the Mandate no pipe tobacco was manufactured in the country at all. The British authorities, eager to bring in British brands, imposed a very low customs duty that made local manufacture unprofitable and it was only after the State was established that local manufacture got under way, at the De Haas Brothers' plant in Kfar Ata. During the first year they sold three tons, doubling the quantity by 1954, in the face of stiff competition of fairly low-priced British brands, of which 27 tons had been left in the country by NAAFI.

New Process

In 1954 the Jacobi Cigar and Pipe Tobacco factory of Haifa also came into the market, introducing a completely new process to compete against the expensive imported brands and the rather unsatisfactory, low-priced local products. Mr. R. Zorn, the plant manager, signed an agreement with the Dutch tobacco firm Van Rossem of Rotterdam, under which Jacobi was licensed to produce seven brands of Van Rossem tobaccos in Israel. Van Rossem supplies all the raw tobacco together with its blending recipe and secret flavouring mixtures. Regular test samples are examined in Rotterdam to assure quality control. About 80 per cent of the leaf that goes into the mixtures is U.S. Virginia tobacco, supplemented with darker brands from Kentucky, Maryland and other U.S. leaf. Tar black Latakia leaf is also added, as well as "top flavour," a liquid sprayed on before packing and supplied ready-made by the Dutch firm. Van Rossem will not divulge the liquid's ingredients, but judging from its smell, it probably contains some honey and fig extracts. The Dutch firm also supplied some of the cutting and toasting machinery and the whole deal has the Treasury's approval.

It costs the local manufacturers $2 to import one kilogram of raw tobacco. The Treasury collects IL35 per kg. on the processed tobacco, as sold to the smoker. This compares favourably with the cost of $6-7 per kg. for imported ready-made foreign brands, on which the Treasury collects IL45.

Mr. Zorn claims that pipe smoking owes much of its boost to his introduction of a comparatively cheap locally processed pipe tobacco of international quality. But when Jacobi introduced the Dutch process, De Haas' share of the market dropped. To combat this, last May the firm signed a contract with the Danish tobacco firm, E. Nobel of Copenhagen, for the processing of its brands in K'far Ata. The arrangement resembles the Jacobi-Van Rossem contract, but the tobacco closely resembles the British types in cut and taste. It is prepared from Virginia leaf from Rhodesia and the U.S. mixed with Kentucky and Burley.

With special equipment supplied by Nobel, De Haas is able to prepare semi-pressed tobacco of the flake variety. It also sells two brands in vacuum packed tins — an innovation in Israel.

Tobacco experts are aware of the definite demand for the highly scented varieties that delight the smoker's wife, and shortly De Haas will add such a brand to its products. The special flavouring process, supplied by Nobel, calls for a very large proportion of additives.

Copenhagen Label

Nobel has also permitted De Haas to export its brands under the Copenhagen label to all countries except the U.S. and Britain, and the firm is making great efforts to find markets.

The two plants also manufacture the country's cigars, selling about five tons, (two million cigars) a year. Their steadiest customers are elderly gentlemen who came from Germany many years ago and brought the cigar habit with them.

Plastics Featured in Exhibit

AN entirely new exhibition of Israel-produced plastic consumer goods is featured at the new show of the Israel Institute of Industrial Design, which opened this week at the Beit Hakranot, Haifa.

The plastic products exhibited cover a wide range including tableware, kitchenware, upholstery fabrics, toys and industrial technical supplies.

For the first time, the Exhibition Centre will offer for the benefit of foreign buyers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers a special index catalogue carrying photos and full descriptions of the consumer products displayed at the previous show.

The last show attained a record attendance of over 9,000 visitors during a four-week period.

The information desk officer provides data to the consumer as to where products displayed may be purchased.

The Centre is open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Displays are changed monthly.

Plastic Products

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Wrapped Bread Threatened By Ministerial 'Economy'

By YAACOV ARDON

HYGIENE-CONSCIOUS citizens blessed the day when paper-wrapped bread reached the grocery shops. Gone were the days, they thought, when all our daily bread made its contaminated way through delivery vans over pavements and floors into tins, baskets and caskets, fingered along its route by a succession of drivers, shop assistants and quality-minded housewives, some at least of undetermined habits of cleanliness.

Bread is cheaper in Israel than in any other country in the world, and more and more citizens have been ready to pay another 30 pruta for a loaf of hygienically wrapped bread. The Israel Bakery in Haifa was the first to offer this service to the public, well over a year ago. Since then two more large bakeries have followed suit: Angel in Jerusalem and Katz in Haifa.

Ban Considered

It may come as a surprise to many that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now considering a ban on wrapping bread. The motive, it is learnt, is to conserve foreign exchange. Yet at the present rate of consumption, the foreign currency outlay on wrapping paper is estimated at less than $1,000 a month. The saving comes to a cent per loaf. Is this penny-wisdom justified?

It is to be expected that the Ministry of Health's medical officers and other public health and hygiene experts will have something to say on the subject. Those of the World Health Organisation already have — and in no uncertain terms. The incidence of dysentry and other intestinal infections due to food contamination is high in Israel, especially in the summer. Doctors are agreed that unwrapped bread is one of the contributory causes. The Ministry of Commerce could merely argue that it is concerned with saving foreign exchange, not with the extra cost in the nation's health bill or loss of work days due to disease.

Price of Paper

Perhaps there is a case for checking on how much more wrapped bread should cost than unwrapped loaves. At present a ton of waxed paper costs $1,100 to import, c.i.f. Haifa. If only the paper is imported and the waxing (with imported materials) done here, the cost to the bakeries is as high as IL3,000 a ton (the added value is unknown). Imported wax paper would add some 15 pruta to the price of the loaf, paper waxed here more than double, but it should not be banned before somebody estimates the saving on public health made possible by clean bread.

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New Book Asks Overall Picture of Farm Costs

STRANGE as it seems in a country devoting so much energy to agricultural settlement, Mr. Y. Lowe's book on "Agricultural Economy" (Am Oved, 1957, 301 pp.) is the first of its kind in Hebrew — as Mr. Kaddish Luz, the Minister of Agriculture, rightly points out in his preface — and a good one at that.

Mr. Lowe's is the first attempt to survey the whole of Israel agriculture from the economic angle, to apply the general laws and principles to local developments, and to present the respective facts and conclusions in the concise form of a popular reader. Starting with basic proportions, he proceeds to illustrating examples and to topical problems. Never drifting too far away from actual farming practice, but also never sinking in technicalities, he manages both to marshal a wealth of pertinent information and to make the reader recognise the importance of economic computation and analysis.

Mr. Lowe's main idea is that one must arrive at an overall picture of all cost and investment factors, and view all branches of a mixed farm, before coming to conclusions about profitability. This circumspect approach, combined with lack of partisanship, enables the author to deal squarely with many a controversial matter (e.g. the relative merits of kibbutz and moshav), though he does not mince words about cultivation methods, settlement programmes and development plans which still are sacred cows for large parts of the Israel public.

However, some issues have been treated in too cursory a manner, and should be enlarged upon in a second edition. These include the relation between farm size and mechanisation, or mechanisation and wages. The notion of the added value of agricultural products should also be elaborated upon, in view of its importance for economic theory and practice in this country. The influence of land value and rent has also been neglected, even in connection with non-cooperative villages. Nevertheless, the book has rightly been recommended for agricultural schools, and never has the Ruppin Prize been more justly awarded.

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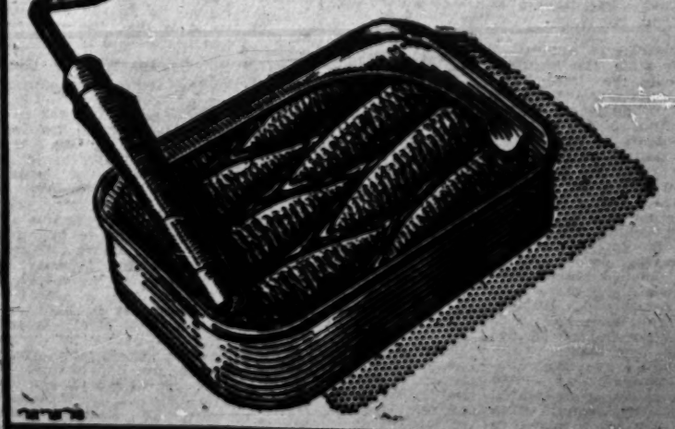
- Easy to open — no sharp edges to cut slippery fingers
- The sardines retain their form after the tin is opened
- No oily spots on clothing
- The opener is easily removed from the box and ready for use again.

Ask for the tin with attached key!



TEL AVIV WOMEN BUY FLOWERS FROM MONDAYS TO THURSDAYS

WEEKEND BUYERS SPEND MORE

By Paul Kohn

THE age of chivalry is not yet over. That, anyway, is the impression one gets from the flower shops of Tel Aviv on a Friday.

There are over 100 of them and in each the sales of gladioli, roses, carnations, asters, daffodils and chrysanthemums run into thousands at the week-end. Prices on an ordinary Friday may run as high as 800 pruta for one regal gladiolus and 300 pruta for a red rose — and still the gentlemen think it worth their while to send bouquets.

New and extremely attractive florist shops open in Tel Aviv almost every other day, besides the increase in street vendors, and the newest, the very attractive Riviera in the Dizengoff Arcade, this week offered 20 varieties of Israel blooms.

The flower buying habits of Israelis have settled down to a pattern, according to the florist at our corner, Mr. Israel Kahalani, who has 30 years of experience in the trade. From Monday to Thursday, women buyers outnumber the men "by far." On Fridays, the ratio turns to 7:3 in favour of the men. Housewives buy the less expensive flowers — asters, daffodils and chrysanthemums are their favourites — for the house. The men, who apparently have ulterior motives for their purchases, plump mainly for gladioli, roses, and to a lesser extent carnations and irises. The "over forties" are the most ardent bouquet senders, "and the older they are, the more particular they become," Mr. Kahalani says.

Flowers carry secrets, according to our florist. One young man of whom his sweetheart's parents did not approve had worked out a code with the girl. Each kind of flower designed a different meeting place, the number of blooms the time of the rendezvous. One current case developed into a duel of wits between husband and wife. Besides sending her flowers, he fires off another couple of bouquets to lady friends elsewhere. His wife apparently got wind of her husband's magnanimous chivalry, and one day recently he returned to the shop warning Mr. Kahalani, "Tell my wife I bought only one bouquet."

There was also the case of the delivery boy who had been trained to present the flowers if a lady opened the door but to say it was a mistake if a man answered. He always had two notes to go with the bouquet, one faked. Though "mistakes" had become rather common on Fridays, the husband did not become suspicious until one day the poor boy got the notes mixed up.

But the florists' delight are the "occasions" that range from births to deaths, and run through bar-mitzvas, weddings, house warming, shop openings, returns from abroad, dinner invitations and anniversaries. Needless to stress, there are also the Rosh Hashana, Passover and Shvuot festivals.

Yemenites, Mr. Kahalani says, love flowers and, it is rare at any time not to find flowers in their homes. The younger Yemenites already patronise florists, but the old-timers like to grow their own plants, those with fragrant leaves being their particular favourites.

Israelis who wish to say it with flowers to someone overseas can have nosegays delivered the morning after ordering them in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa. Mrs. Gerda Oppenheimer, who runs the florist shop at the Dan Hotel, deals with such orders at all hours of the day or conversely, sees to it that orders placed abroad are delivered promptly here. Thirteen leading Israel florists are members of "Interflora," the world organisation that operates the "Flowers by Wire" service in nearly 200 countries from New Zealand to Zanzibar, from Hungary to Hawaii.

Among customers at the Dan Hotel shop, tourists are the heaviest buyers. "It is a rare tourist who will not send flowers before turning up in response to an invitation to visit someone's home," says Mrs. Oppenheimer.

Most florists in Tel Aviv are now prepared to plant balustrade box-gardens that cost anything between IL30 to IL100, the price including the work, soil, manure and pottery. Since Isasbest has put on the market a variety of shapes and sizes in asbestos pottery, palms on balconies or philodendron pots in a room or hall are becoming a part of contemporary fashions in furnishing.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture and flower and bulb growers consider Israel only at the very beginning of what could develop into a highly remunerative export branch. Gladioli and irises grown in the same bed as the ones you bought in Tel Aviv today were also sold at the same time in Geneva, Gelsenkirchen and Geiders Green.

At the Savyon nursery of the Flower and Bulb Growing Marketing Company, one of the country's three exporters of bulbs and cut flowers, we saw the export product picked five hours before the El Al plane was scheduled to fly them from Lydda. Forty employees work at the 300-dunam nursery, cutting just as the blooms show colour, cleaning stems, wrapping them into packets of ten or twelve (depending on which country the order is destined) and packing 12 kilos of flowers into locally manufactured cartons. These are labelled "Flowers of Israel" in Hebrew and English. All flowers are sent by consignment, air freighted at IL43 per 45 kilos according to the "commodity rate."

Gladioli and irises are our main export flowers. The gladioli in greatest demand are red and salmon-coloured Sans Souci, New Europe, Palitta and Dr. Jenning, and the irises Wedgwood (blue), Golden Harvest and White Excelsior.

Constant irrigation, weeding, spraying and manuring are essential. Every overseas shipment is examined at the farms by Ministry of Agriculture inspectors. The present rate for exported flowers is IL2.850 per dollar.

West Germany and Britain are Israel's best customers for cut flowers followed by Switzerland, Norway and Holland. Sweden may also soon become a major buyer. The Ministry of Agriculture says that flowers exports — mostly bulbs — totalled about $150,000 in 1958. Winter is in the busiest season.

This figure, however, hardly puts us on the map of exporting countries, headed by Holland, Italy, France and Spain. Holland alone exported over $80m. worth of flowers and bulbs in 1958. Yet Israel could rate as an "ideal" flower growing country climatically. Flowers can grow in the open all the year round, and in the worst winter weather plastic net covering is sufficient to protect the plants. It takes three months to grow an iris or gladiolus in nursery conditions. The product is of international standard.

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Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

MY letter from England complains of endless rain and fog that keeps the family indoors for two weeks. Write back and tell them that they should not complain. We have not enough rain and that is worse. Of course we have no fog, I add, but locusts are just as unpleasant in their own way. Not that we have locusts in Naharlya — have to admit that I have never actually seen one — they do not come so near the sea, but that they are in the country is bad enough.

•

HAVE no sooner sealed up the letter than the children call me to come outside where I see what I think, is a flock of humming birds darting all over the garden. At the same time I hear a curious noise all along the street, a noise which unaccountably puts me in mind of an army of Crusaders. Look across the road and see that the noise comes from the neighbours' children who are banging dust-bin lids and frying pans. Take a closer look at the flying objects and recognise them with horror.

•

SON rushes around waving his hands and blowing furiously on his whistle whilst I seize a large tablecloth from the clothes line and flap it up and down in the crowds of insects. Daughter attacks them with the head of a broom and the Head of the House charges at them with the flit gun and sprays insecticide on everything—and everyone — within reach. All these manoeuvres are totally ignored by the locusts, whose number increases by the second, and in fact the only effective way of dealing with them seems to have been found by the cats who catch and eat them in large numbers. Cannot bring myself to follow this example.

•

WHEN our first efforts fail, we all, including an old lady who has just dropped in for tea, pile up little mounds of dead branches and grass and make bonfires all over the lawn and under the trees. After this we divide our time between coaxing some of them into the flame and preventing others from setting fire to the house. Head of the House says fires alone are nothing, the insects will enjoy the warmth. We have to make smoke. So we toss on lots of rags and old tires (often wondered what to do with those old tires) and very soon a thick black pall with a nauseating smell is permeating the whole neighbourhood. Do not know the locusts' reactions to this but the rest of us feel quite sick. Similar smoke piles are rising all over Naharlya and the usually clear air has all the appearance of a real "London Particular." Black, exhausted and coughing, we stumble into the house to find that as we forgot to close the windows; everything is covered with grimy particles.

•

AS soon as it is light we go out again and shake the trees violently. Hundreds of locusts shower down on our heads. Do not know whether they are stupefied by smoke or merely dazed with sleep (as we are) but however many fall out there seem to be plenty left, chewing away where we cannot get at them. Presently we hear the sound of cheers and two aeroplanes pass overhead and spray everything, including the washing, with a fine oily substance. The locusts discouraged, rise from the trees and go away in a black cloud in the direction of Lebanon.

•

SON coming from school later, says all the boys brought locusts to the class and put 50 live ones in the teacher's desk. He asks me to help him to collect some more so that they can do the same tomorrow (with a different teacher). Refuse violently and open my letter to England to say that we have locusts and fog and no doubt shall shortly have floods. Am sorry I ever mentioned them.

New on the Market

THE end of the battle of the sardine tin is here at last. No more laborious drilling of a hole which ended up with the hole being driven into your own hand.

The Israel Can Co. has brought out a box with the simplest of openers that just peels away the lid, allowing the sardines to be dropped onto the plate whole and appetizing. The opener can be easily slipped out and used over again.

Problem Children Make Good

TRAINERS ASKED NOT TO BE LENIENT

By a Special Correspondent

MOSHE, a little dark curly-head of 16, is an attendant in a zoo. He cleans the cages, feeds the animals, and isn't afraid of them, not even of the lions and bears. Moshe gets paid a daily wage of IL4, nearly all of which he delivers to his mother as his share toward the overwhelming household expenses. The family is large, and apart from the father who is a daily labourer, Moshe is the only other breadwinner.

In the short period of three years Moshe has been transformed from problem child to family support. He had been "backward," incapable of keeping pace in primary school, was an easy prey of "bad characters." In the nick of time the school attendance officer and the social worker stepped in. A psychological test showed Moshe was a mentally retarded but trainable youngster. He was admitted to the Youth Rehabilitation Centre which Malben-J.D.C. established and runs in Jerusalem for just such children. For over two years Moshe learned the three "R's" and bricklaying, by special methods adjusted to his capabilities.

A recent reunion brought together the first 15 graduates who finished their training at the Centre nearly a year ago. All between 15 and 17 years old, they had come for the two-day event from all parts of the country. Moshe explained why he didn't work as a bricklayer, the trade he learned. "At first I found no work," he said shyly. "And here in this Centre I learned that it is better to do any kind of work rather than sit around at home. That's why I took the first job which the labour exchange for working youth offered me. The important thing is that I have learned to work with concentration and a smile."

Over tea and vast amounts of cake the others told similar stories. The theme-song of these former truants, some even minor delinquents, was invariably, "the essence is regular work." Most of the youngsters found jobs in the trade they had studied at the school. Tall Benzion remains a plumber whose boss is "not quite so lenient" as the Centre's instructors and does not easily forgive lateness; but he is learning new things all the time, and "when I'm older I shall become independent and set up my own plumbing workshop."

All envied tall, confident Shlomo. He too is a plumber. This is what he told the awed gathering: "I work for a really good boss, and he taught me all sorts of intricate jobs. When the boss saw I made a lot of progress, he sent me to the labour exchange to register for a grade (to obtain a grade a worker must pass a rather difficult test, and this is not usually given to youths below the age of 18). Now I got my grade and earn IL9.600 a day. I have bought seven volumes of the "Young Technician" and each evening I read a page or two. Twice a week I play football, a neighbour teaches me judo, and I spend most evenings at the youth club. Of my earnings I keep between IL12 and IL15 a week; the rest goes to my family."

An integrated, serious Shlomo emerged within the short period of three years, and no one suspects that once he was classified as "retarded, aggressive, with a low I.Q., and slow of learning."

But not all the boys are so self-assured. Indeed, the majority remain shy and lean heavily on their parents. Even though to them the Centre was represented as a trade-cum-primary school to obviate the "retarded" stigma, most of them admit they are embarrassed to try and acquire friends, let alone girl friends. The hefty ones say girls "cost money" and they don't have any to spare; the others say they are "not interested" in girls. Some were even too shy to go to the labour exchange and apply for a job. Only after the parents and the social worker had explained that idling was shameful and work dignified, did they apply — successfully.

For many the rough reality was quite hard to take. One quitted his place of work because the boss shouted at him for failing to say an audible greeting in the morning. Another boy left because "the boss stood over me all the time and I couldn't stand it." On the other hand, a third one — quite retarded but good-natured and willing — travels for miles each day to work in a small factory although better-paid jobs are available nearer his home. "I learned cobbling and I want to stick to this trade," he told his audience.

"Be stricter with the kids, demand implicit punctuality," the graduates urged their former teachers and instructors. "Don't coddle them, don't be so easy on movie-going;" then they will acclimatize better to less protected conditions. It doesn't matter whether the tools in the Centre's workshops are identical with those used outside, for if one learns handling tools one can adjust quickly enough. But it is difficult to adjust to rigorous work-discipline in a less loving and forgiving setting.

Little Baruch had to be prompted by Mr. S. Marbach, the kindly principal, to admit to distributing milk in his village each morning with his father's mule cart and making himself useful around the parents' auxiliary farm. "I didn't succeed in learning a trade in school, but I learned to work for a living," he explained.

The session was of mutual benefit. The Centre's staff found out what changes they might usefully introduce to help future graduates settle down in the less protected community life; and those who had not settled down so well took new courage from Shlomo the plumber.

WEDDING IN TOKYO

TOKYO (Reuter). — THE beautiful daughter of a rich Tokyo miller became formally betrothed on Wednesday to Crown Prince Akihito, heir to the 2,618-year-old Japanese throne.

The ancient ceremonies set the final seal on the engagement announced last November between the Crown Prince and Miss Misido Shoda, 24, the first commoner to enter the Royal family.

At eight o'clock in the morning an Official of the Imperial Household visited the Shoda home as the envoy of the Crown Prince.

In the presence of her parents he told the bride-to-be: "The Crown Prince sends you gifts in confirmation of the engagement to marry." Then he handed her a small cask of rice wine, five rolls of cloth and some fresh sea bream on a bamboo leaf — symbolizing the needs of a new household.

On hearing that the mission was accomplished, Prince Akihito went to the Inner Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace and reported to the spirits of his ancestors that the engagement was formally confirmed.

In the afternoon Miss Shoda and her parents called on the Emperor and Empress at the Palace and afterwards on the Crown Prince at his private residence.

The couple are planning a considerably simplified ceremony for the wedding, expected about the end of April. Instead of the customary budget of 400m. Yen (about IL2m.) they are to manage on a comparatively modest fifty million Yen (about IL25,000).

To help cut the cost too, the bride will wear a borrowed wedding dress. The Crown Prince's elder sister, Princess Teru, has agreed to lend hers to Miss Shoda.

Choice Chickens Come to Market

By Molly Bar-David

ONCE upon a time in Israel, the treat of the week was to have chicken on Shabbat. With its price today less than that of fish, eggs and even most cheeses, one can at last indulge in this fine protein food as an everyday dish.

There are so many chicken specialities that one does not know where to begin. Perhaps it is best to get some of the simple principles down first, and from there on each of us can go in for sauces and combinations to our heart's content.

Roasting: Try to get as big a bird as possible: say nearly two kilos, or more if its size is not due to ripe old age! After cleaning the bird, sprinkle inside with salt. Stuff body and neck cavities loosely. If the opening is large, hold stuffing in at tail by slipping in the heel of a loaf of bread. Tie legs and tail together. Fold loose neck skin toward back and sew up. Fold wing tips back of heavy wing bone. Brush skin of chicken with soft fat.

If you are going to roast your chicken in the oven, place bird on rack in shallow pan and roast uncovered without adding water. If you are using a pot, brown the chicken on all sides, uncovered, on top of the stove, then add a little water (just enough to keep the fowl from burning), cover the pot and turn occasionally, adding a little water from time to time. When chicken is tender add no water, but allow the skin to brown a bit more. It is best to begin roasting with the bird breast down, and then turn several times during the cooking; or you can baste the chicken from time to time with some fat. The bird is done when flesh is slightly shrunken beneath the skin and when, if you prick the breast or thigh, the juice which runs is no longer pink.

Cook the giblets for soup or frieassees, etc. Chicken should be roasted in a medium-hot oven (about 350 F.) for one to three hours depending on the size. I pot roast young chickens in about 40 minutes.

Stuffing: There are many kinds, but the one that everyone is sure to like (some people are not fond of sage or other savoury seasonings, or sweet ones) is of two cups breadcrumbs, three tablespoons of fat, half a cup chopped celery stalks and parsley leaves, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Melt fat in pan, add celery, parsley and onion and cook a few minutes. Add to crumbs and seasonings and mix. No need to add an egg. The stuffing should be crumbly.

Broiling: With so many new kinds of grills now coming on the market, many of us will want to grill (or broil, as it is sometimes called) chicken. This is especially delicious and easy. However, be sure that you have very young chickens. The small ones, brown as fryers, are a sure bet, and here you can really serve large portions and skip the trimmings.

Split the bird down the back and, if you wish, cut into halves through the breastbone. Break the joints with a wooden hammer, and cut off the wing tips. Brush chicken on both sides with melted fat, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dust lightly with flour. Preheat the grill. Place chicken on the rack, skin side down, about eight centimetres from the flame. Turn the bird several times as it browns so that it will cook evenly. Baste often with pan drippings or other melted fat. Cook until well done — a little over half an hour.

In stewing a chicken you can use an older bird, and the giblets can cook along with the fowl. Cook bird whole or cut into sections, over low heat, until tender. Use water enough for the bird to simmer in (about half the bird covered if you use a whole chicken), and turn occasionally. Use salt, pepper and herbs to taste. Stewed chicken is moister if cooked in the broth, breast down, for an hour or so. Thicken the broth for gravy with a little flour mixed with fat. Stewed chicken is of course cooked covered.

Friicassed Chicken is really cut up and stewed, but it is often made only of the giblets, and as a rule it is well spiced. Also, it is usual first to brown the pieces of chicken in fat, then to let them simmer in tomato juice or white wine and then to thicken the gravy, add mushrooms or peas and serve on toast or hot bread-biscuits or buns as a first course or a main luncheon dish. For more exact instructions you can use this recipe as an example, but do feel free to add your own favourite spices.

Brown small cut pieces of chicken and/or giblets in margarine. Add water to just cover and simmer gently until chicken is tender. Place hot chicken in a serving dish. Skim fat from broth and measure the liquid. For each cup of broth, mix to form a smooth paste — two tablespoonfuls of flour and three of water or white wine. Stir gradually into broth; simmer, stirring, until thick. Season with a pinch of curry powder or your favourite herbs. Pour over chicken and serve thus or on toast, etc., together with mushrooms or other vegetable.

Spanish Chicken

1½ kilo chicken, cut up, 3 tbsps. oil, 1 tomato tin puree, 2 cups water, ½ cup chopped onions, ½ cup chopped green peppers, 1 clove chopped garlic, 1 bay leaf, 2 whole cloves, 2 tbsps. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 1 cup raw rice, 2 tbsps. margarine, ¼ cup chopped black olives, ½ cup chopped red gamba, 1 cup canned peas.

Fry the chicken pieces in the oil until brown. Add tomato puree and water, then the onions, peppers and garlic, simmer five minutes and put into a casserole. Now cook the rice in the margarine in a frying pan, stirring until golden. Add to the casserole. Bake until rice and chicken are cooked, tossing once or twice. Toss in the olives, gamba and peas and bake 15 minutes more. If necessary add a little water during the cooking, but the dish should not become soggy.

4 plates of
Tomato
Soup

will cost only
190
Pruta

when made from "ARDI" concentrated Tomato Puree

ARDI

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AS GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA

Vita's new Vegetable Soup

MINESTRONE

this genuine Italian soup made with 10 selected garden vegetables, finely cut, including cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflower and gamba in a clear vegetable broth. Rich in vitamins. Healthy for old and young. A real joy for the palate and the eye.

VITA

Cook for 20 minutes over low flame. Kasher-Parve 3-4 Portions 220 Pruta.

Mannequins in Review

Tryout Proves Few Pass Test

By Diana Lerner

FASHION modelling, a relatively new profession here, is gaining exaggerated momentum as the number of glamour girls seeking work in this field increases. All save one of Israel's top five models have given up their careers during the past year, and in their wake have come a bevy of would-be mannequins undaunted by warnings about the long intervals between jobs and the impossibility of depending on it for a livelihood. Women seeking this type of work range in age from 18 to 45, the average being 23. Thinking of themselves as beauties, they are attracted by the glamour of appearing in public dressed in the latest fashion, considering this as an opportunity to earn quick money with a minimum of effort. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Israeli firms pay about 70 per cent as much as companies abroad, the average fee being from IL50 to IL75 for top models. Each appearance entails anything from four to eleven hours of work for fitting and rehearsals in preparation for the show itself. Photography models earn from IL30 to IL60 per hour. Work amounts to an average of 20 appearances a year in fashion shows, and varies for models who work in an industrial plant as part of the regular staff.

Twenty different girls have appeared in the fashion shows of the past season. Some had experience in Italy or England; a few had been recruited from some of the courses which teach grace and deportment for modelling.

Modelling Agency

An attempt to grade and classify models was made recently when about 60 girls with some experience in this work appeared before a panel of judges, including Stefan Braun, the fur stylist, and Dr. E. Justic-Dayan, Director-General of the Israel Fairs and Exhibitions which sponsors Israel shows abroad.

The party most directly interested was the newly established modelling agency, Oral, which expects to function as a service to Israel firms in need of models for shows and publicity. The 20 girls selected as showing possibilities in this field averaged one metre seventy in height. They were for the most part housewives, clothing firm employees, office clerks, would-be actresses or dancers.

Models are not necessarily the most attractive girls, Dr. Justic-Dayan declares. They are usually photogenic girls with perfect body measurements and an ability to show off a particular type of garment to advantage. Familiar with mannequins the world over, Dr. Dayan believes ours compare favourably with those from other countries and are in fact prettier because they are not so rail-thin.

The model Dr. Dayan says, must be selected with the particular occasion in mind — the type of clothing she must display and the audience that will watch her — Israelis or Americans, men or women, buyers or sellers. If a show is held for buyers, for example, the model need not be overly attractive, so as not to draw attention away from the costume she is wearing. For a showing before customers, she must stroll slowly; before members of the same profession, she must go through the routine at a faster pace to obviate their copying the style.

Fashion modelling, popular in France and England, reached Italy five years ago. In Paris alone there are over 1,000 models.

One of the most popular there is a three-year-old who appears on cereal box tops and billboards. Israel would do well to keep the number of new models down to a maximum of ten a year, Dr. Dayan advises. Of these, only about five are needed for fashion shows, and the rest can be trained for industry, advertising and publicity.

Do it yourself

ONE can never take too many precautions when working with electricity. Naturally all implements should be disconnected from the supply while being repaired. When repairing wall fixtures or wiring, remove the fuse beforehand (better still, to avoid a mistake, remove all the fuses) putting it in your pocket, just in case someone else wants to put it back while you are working. Even when the current is off, use insulated screwdrivers and pliers. Avoid working in damp places, especially bathroom or kitchen. Above all, avoid touching water pipes or earthed conduits while you are working.

Children are fond of poking pins into empty wall sockets, with dangerous consequences. Here are some possible precautions:

- *Fit patent foolproof sockets that open only when a plug is inserted (now available in Israel).*
- *Take an ordinary plug. Splay the points, so that they are a tight fit in the socket. Now you can insert this plug into any socket that is not in use and little fingers cannot pull it out.*
- *Relocate all wall sockets well out of children's reach.*
- *As a temporary measure, cover sockets with adhesive tape.*

All appliances should be properly earthed and wired for a three-pin plug, even table lamps, which are usually sold with two-pin plugs.

By the fuse box, keep the following handy: Fuse wire of the correct thicknesses, small, insulated screwdriver, candle-stub, box of matches. It is worthwhile to buy an extra fuse. Keep it wired for the light circuit, ready to be popped in if ever the lights "blow," so that you do not have to fumble for too long in the dark.

Accidents have been known to happen in the past where a workman fixing nails or screws into walls was electrocuted when he made contact with a hidden wire. Running all wires in conduits has partly obviated such accidents, therefore, if your drill or nail encounters any solid object, especially with a clang, explore carefully: it may be an electric conduit. Better still, remove all fuses before tackling walls in which cables run, especially in the bathroom where the risk of electrocution is so much greater.

Extra precautions which can be taken at all times are to wear rubber gloves, to stand on a dry board, a sheet of rubber or a thick pad of dry newspapers, and to wear rubber-soled shoes.

HANDYMAN

Minutes For Good Grooming

IN a 24-hour day, one hour is something even the busiest woman can devote to good grooming. And once you have the knack and get yourself into the routine, it will probably take you less time.

First thing to remember is never to go to bed without brushing your hair and teeth and cleansing and toning your skin. If you have a manicure and pedicure regularly, a mere five-minutes repair job will suffice. To relax your body completely, do five to ten minutes of deep breathing exercises before an open window. It will ensure sound and healthy sleep.

Every second or third evening massage your scalp for a few minutes. Shampoo it weekly or fortnightly according to its condition.

All this can easily be done before retiring, so that the woman who works will not have to rush off in the morning without her glass of fruit juice — a must for your body and your good looks. Daily use of a deodorant is also a must and not only in the summer.

No money? You need next to nothing to follow this good grooming procedure. A jar of face cream, a bottle of milk face lotion or face tonic, a tube or bottle of shampoo and a deodorant will last you a month or longer. The cost — less than what you spend on sweets and chocolate. Do keep this in mind when next you want to blame your neglected looks on "no time and no money!"

Liesl Eberhard-Eisinger

Curves in New York

By Mary Prime
U.P.I. Correspondent

NEW YORK. — BY popular demand, sex is back in style in Spring fashions. Most designers have abandoned last year's straight, shapeless lines for the fitted bodice and the curves that come with it. Necklines are low, and cocktail and evening dresses have skirts split to the knees.

The silhouettes get a "rising vote of thanks from the citizenry, male and female," says Eleanor Lambert, Director of the Couture Group of the New York Dress Institute. The most important silhouette will have a modified rising waistline with a natural look.

"It will stress the entire waistline area from the natural point up, avoiding the skimpy, taut bosom line of the French Empire costume revival," said Miss Lambert.

The Institute unveiled the Spring collections of about 30 designers and manufacturers last week before more than 200 fashion editors from here and abroad.

Collections include new editions of old favourites — the shirtwaist dress, the easy fitted suit, the jumper, the "little black dress" and the full-skirted dress.

A few designers show carry-overs of the chemise. This version is less rounded and more supple — but still unfitted. Most have belts to "go with."

Look for the low necklines and large collars. "The larger the collar, the more apt it is to frame a considerable expanse of chest," said the Institute. Wide and deep V-necklines make both daytime wools and silk cocktail dresses appear breezy and seductive.

Suits and day-time skirts are plumped gently out at the hipline by folds or gathers.

Belt Adjustment

THE above dispatch from New York indicates that the Americans are firmly putting their fashion line forward well in advance of the French showings, which start only at the end of the month. The Paris sack and chemise of a year ago took the Americans completely by surprise with the resulting buyer resistance that wrought havoc with the French couture houses. Paris designers beat a hasty retreat and launched the Empire revival for the fall and winter fashions.

Israel manufacturers who are busy selling their Spring and Summer collections on the export market are taking no chances with the wily waistline. They are wisely producing an adjustable one with a fitted belt that can stay up or down with the vagaries of the fashion duel. As for the chemise, it attained considerable success on the local market: women found it an excellent hot weather garb.

H.R.

Canines Travel In High Style

Travelling aboard a Scandinavian Airlines System DC-7C, this VIP has experienced a new high in airborne canine comfort. The secret: a new type of kennel, available in three sizes, which is accepted on all airlines belonging to the European Traffic Conference. This means smooth interline connection for both dog and owner. The kennels are also built to accommodate other guests, including cats and turtles.

All-Out Campaign For Eradicating Malaria

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

ONCE called "the ague" or "the fever," today malaria is the most widespread of all the epidemic diseases and daily threatens more than 1,000,000,000 people. It is estimated that 200,000,000 fall ill every year from this disease and over 2,000,000 of them die.

Spread by the bite of certain kinds of mosquito, malaria flourishes wherever this insect can breed: in warm swamps, in stagnant lakes and pools and even in domestic water tanks. It is not so long ago that Israel, together with surrounding countries, was a severely infected area and the malaria problems of the early settlers are part of our history. Forty years ago at least one inhabitant of Palestine out of ten had malaria and in most areas the percentage was between 50 and 100. Even in 1945 there were nearly 2,000 new cases and the Hula, Beisan and Jordan valleys were highly infected. Then came D.D.T.

After its feed, sometimes before, the mosquito rests quietly on the wall of the room. When the walls were extensively sprayed with D.D.T. the mosquito died and even if it had fed it could not transfer the disease to another human victim. Already in 1946, the number of new cases of malaria in Palestine had dropped to 600 and when the spraying was extended to agricultural areas the following year, only 226 cases were reported. Slowly the mosquitoes were conquered and last year there were only 44 new cases, all on our northeast borders, so that it is likely that the infected mosquitoes had infiltrated from Syria and Jordan. Israel's story has been repeated in another hundred countries and from some of them, notably islands, malaria has disappeared altogether.

But in 1951 there came a warning note from Greece. Some mosquitoes had survived D.D.T. and their progeny were partially resistant to spraying. The story repeated itself all over the world and in Israel we are now faced with the problem of a mosquito which is not easily killed by D.D.T. and which will not rest on walls that have been sprayed with it. Malaria control has now become a race against time. Is it possible to kill all the mosquitoes before they become so resistant that D.D.T. even in large doses, will have no effect on them? It seems very unlikely.

There is one ray of hope, however. If a patient with malaria is treated, then his blood ceases to be infected, and even if suitable mosquitoes abound, the cycle of transmission is broken. The World Health Organisation recently appealed for a special budget of $50m. as part of a world expenditure of $600m. to attempt to eradicate malaria from many countries within the next three years.

The programme will include an all-out campaign against mosquitoes and, at the same time, intensive searches for persons carrying the parasite in their blood; everyone so discovered will be treated. In bad malaria areas the whole population will be treated with one of the new wonder drugs; two or three tablets a week should be enough.

As the W.H.O. points out, "for all its dramatic appeal, this is a hard slogging operation demanding infinite attention to detail and lasting three to four years." After this phase of attack there must be surveillance of infected areas for another three years, and if no new cases are discovered, malaria will have been eradicated.

It seems possible that Israel, too, will participate in this programme. For us, as for the rest of the world, the eradication of malaria will remove one of the greatest obstacles to human health and progress.

mr. & mrs.

Brighten Up Your Refrigerator

LAST week, a package arrived for us. When we opened it, we were a little nonplussed at first — who would think of sending us a small plastic toy refrigerator? Then we took a second look, and saw "TIM" written in Hebrew letters underneath the handle. Along with the little white refrigerator came a note: "I thought you might like to use this on your refrigerator. It does a good cleaning job." It certainly does! Inside the "refrigerator" we found a smooth, blue paste with a pleasant, fresh fragrance. The product, called Barkor, is used to keep the white enamel paint of refrigerators sparkling. It is also supposed to protect the paint from becoming yellow and dull while the refrigerator stands in a kitchen filled with cooking fumes and deposits.

After using Barkor, we found that our refrigerator gleamed whiter than ever; the dull yellowing at the hinges and all the stains which had accrued through carelessness in the kitchen were removed quickly and easily. The little refrigerator container should make a delightful toy when you are through with the contents.

LEMON SENSE: We are having something of a battle this week with our daily help. As soon as half a lemon has been squeezed, she is ready to throw it away, and if she finds one that has dried up and looks a little the worse for its age — whish into the garbage can it goes! It takes all our ingenuity to persuade her that the used half-lemon has not seen the end of its days right away. Having finally convinced her, we feel that other housewives might like to know these things, too.

If you have finally squeezed all the juice out of half a lemon, you can do four things with it: (a) cut off the rind and keep it for flavouring sweet and savoury dishes; (b) rub it over your hands, to help keep them soft and white (it can be rubbed on the face, too); (c) whiten your sink. After cleaning and rinsing out your sink, rub the squeezed half-lemon over it very thoroughly. Then rinse off with water; (d) add it to water when you are boiling white articles (the lemon has a bleaching quality which is not harmful to material).

Here are some other tips about lemons:

(1) Heat lemons thoroughly before squeezing them by keeping them in hot water for several minutes. When you squeeze them, they will give nearly double the quantity of juice.

(2) To keep a cut lemon from going "off," smear the cut surface with a little white (or yolk) of egg — and put it aside to dry.

(3) To freshen old lemons and make them juicy once again put them in a pan of hot water, kept at an even temperature — on a low pitiya flame, for instance — for about two hours.

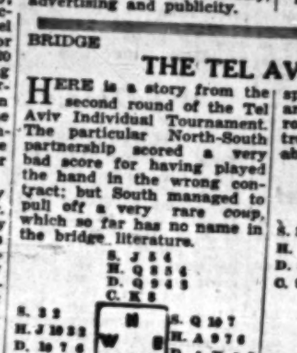
(4) If you haven't a refrigerator, to keep lemons fresh indefinitely, place them in cold water in a covered jar, changing the water daily. If put in cold water in a screw-top jar as soon as bought, lemons should keep fresh for several weeks. If by some lucky chance you have sawdust or moist sand available, you can pack your lemons in these, and they will keep fresh for a long time.

BRIDGE

By JERUBALEMITE

THE TEL AVIV COUP

HERE is a story from the second round of the Tel Aviv Individual Tournament. The particular North-South partnership scored a very bad score for having played the hand in the wrong contract; but South managed to pull off a very rare coup, which so far has no name in the bridge literature.



North was dealer with game to his side. The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
—	1D	1S	—
—	1NT	3C	all pass

Obviously North ought to have converted the bid to three spades, instead of muzzling his partner with a pass.

West led the eight of diamonds; East made the jack and the king and then continued with the ace.

It so happens that West's failure to start with the ten misled his partner into believing that he could grab four tricks in quick succession and then force declarer with the last diamond. On the other hand, East's actual lead, namely the ace of diamonds, was about the only card to pose declarer a serious problem.

South ruffed high, crossed over to dummy with the king of trumps and called for the spade jack; East covered, and South won. Two more rounds of clubs cleared the trump situation and brought about the following lay-out:

Unable to reach dummy for another spade finesse, declarer had at this juncture three more apparent losers; but he found a way of telescoping them into two. He played the king of hearts and East, unwilling to cooperate with a lead up to dummy, wisely refused the trick.

Now declarer forced the pace with the king and another spade. This was better than the immediate lead of a low spade, because it might possibly have dropped the bare 10 in West's hand; on the other hand, if spades broke 4-1. West could afford to ruff the lead of a low spade and continue with a heart through dummy. East made his 10 and found himself in a most ridiculous situation: although holding the ace of hearts over dummy's queen, he was unable to prevent that queen from gaining a trick whilst his own ace could not score. He played the ace; South ruffed and played on his spades. West ruffed; but dummy's queen of hearts took the last trick.

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. They may be bought in boxes. 7. What the photographer may suffer from? 8. It's certainly melodious. 10. Put in condiments. 11. Decorative inlets, possibly. 14. The heart of a clown. 16. Like Dick Whittington's little friend? 17. Wooden. 19. Ancient empire. 21. Christmas song. 23. Wise words. 25. Brief preliminary work. 26. Not descriptive of a good king. 28. The shepherd often hears it. 29. It's Faisal's. 30. Once ruled. 32 across. 31. Start of many a fairy story. 32. Play-acting. 33. His term begins this month. DOWN. — 1. After a meal, the collection may be on the table. 2. An isolated character in pantomime. 3. Observed part of a play, we hear. 4. Funny. 5. What you may be fit to do after a big dinner. 6. It won't stay still and be eaten. 8. Panto basis, possibly. 9. It may be won, but not later on. 12. Child's nurse to the child. 13. The study of music. 15. A number of thieves. 18. It may be added as an afterthought. 19. Catching it is quite a job. 20. Sound from the manger? 21. Coming to the point. 22. Here's the gang. 23. A concealed gift? 24. Does he behave badly in the garden? 25. The time to receive money. 26. Enjoy yourself as the band plays. 27. No sir! 28. Cake in abundance. 30. Rubbish confuses the host.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Lock. 4. Wiring. 8. Boy. 10. G-rtd. 13. Serv-ices. 14. Sonatas. 15. Atomic. 17. Landscape. 21. Ney. 22. Ore. 23. Ami. 26. Press-gang. 27. All-ure. 28. Air-port. 32. Arm-bands. 34. Ever. 35. Old. 36. Apache. 37. D-rum.

DOWN. — 1. Logs. 2. Chin. 3. Ross. 5. Invite. 6. Inc. 7. Go sick. 9. Yes. 11. Re-man. 12. Dandy. 15. Apes. 16. Ma-ma. 18. (Sweet) Nell. 19. C-ore. 20. Are. 23. Agape. 24. I-nur-E. 25. Malaga. 26. Preach. 28. Ado. 29. (Fair) Isle. 30. (maiden) Over. 31. Tram(mart). 33. Moa.

Chess

Problem No. 1209
M.F. Behm, Geislingen
1st Prize, "Hannoverache Allgemeine Beitung," 1957/58

White mates in five

Problem No. 1210
E. Visserman, Den Haag
1st Prize, H.A.Z. 1957/58

White mates in three

January 16, 1959

Kh1; Rd2, Rd8; Ktf3, Ktg2; Pa2, b2, c2, d4, e4, f4, h3. (13)
Kf1; Qb5; Re1; Pg3, h2, h4. (6)

Kh5; Qh3; Re6; Bd4, Bf3; Ktd8, Ktd1; Pd3, d4, f2, f4. (11)
Kd5; Re1; Re7; Bb2; Kte6; Pa7, b3, d6, d7, g6, h7. (12)

The above tournament attracted a wide international entry. In both section 207 composers from 18 countries participated with 234 problems. The judge was Herbert Grasemann, International FIDB judge.

THE ARMENIAN TIGER

Out of the six Portoroah competitors who qualified for the candidates' tournament Tigran Petrosjan made the most remarkable start: Out of the first 11 games he scored 8½ points demonstrating a highly confident, energetic and sometimes even risky play. However, he apparently lacked the necessary physical stamina to finish the tournament in the "high tension" he started it. The following game against Matanovic was one of his best achievements:

Game No. 771

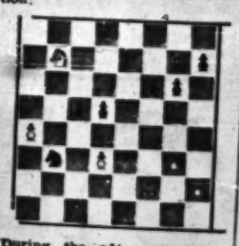
White: Petrosjan — Black: Matanovic

(Nagouin Defence)

1.c4 Ktf6 2.Ktc3 e6 3.Ktf3 d5 4.d4 Bb4 5.e:d5 e:d5 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 c5 8.a3 0-0 9.d:c5 Ktbd7 10.Be2 Qa5—11.0-0! Re8 12.b:c5 Q:c5 13.Rc1 b6 14.c4 Bb7 15.Ktd4 Rad8 16.Rf3 Qb4 17.a3! (a very clever solution. Black must capture the pawn for if 17.—Qa5 then 18.Ktf5, and in view of the threats Kte7+ and Ktd6 Black will have at least to part with the Pd5) 17.—Q:a3 18.Ra1 Qc5 19.R:a7 Ba8 20.Qa1! Kh7 21.Rfd1! Q:e4 22.Be2 Qc5 23.R:a8! Black resigns.

Munich Highlights

The game Golombek (Britain) — Honfi (Hungary) was adjourned in the following position:



During the adjournment Golombek analysed the position to excellent effect and won a study-like endgame: 41.a5 c4 42.Ke1! Kt:a5 43.Kf:e5 c:d 44.Ktb3 Kb6 45.Kf3 Ktg6 46.h3 f5 47.Ktd2 h5 48.Ktf3+ Kf6 49.Ke3 g5 50.K:d3 Kg6 51.Kd4 h4 52.g4. Black resigns.

Israel-Denmark Composing Match

The Israel theme: "Required orthodox two-movers in which White presents an interference threat because the square to be shut-off is guarded by a white piece. (In the example the square b4 is guarded by Be1). Black defends himself by interfering with guarding pieces". G. Visscher, TENNIS 1958. Kh7; Qa8; Re1, Rd5; Be4, Be1; Ktb1, Ktg1; Pa2, b4, c5, d3. Ke4; Qe5; Rd8; Bb3, Bd1. 1.Qb7 thr. 2.Rb5! 1.— Bd2, Re2, Qc3, Rd2. Three thematic variations at least. Capture of the guarding piece will not be considered thematic. The Danish theme "Required orthodox three-movers in which White threatens because after the Black King has played on his second move he is blocked by one of his own men. Black defends himself by playing the blocking piece on his first move. Two thematic variations at least. Example: K.A.K. Larsen, Problemnoter 1958. Kh5; Rd5; 2Rf7; Ktc8, Kt8; Pb6, Kd8; Bb5, Bh8; Pd3, e6, f7. 1.Ktb7 thr. 2.Kta7; 1.— f6 2.B:g4+; 1.— f5 2.Ktg6.

On Wednesday, January 28, Mr. Heilbut will deliver a lecture on the subject "100 years ago" at the Tel Aviv Lasker club.

CHESS IN ISRAEL

ASA Triumphs Over "Leaker"

One of our most interesting matches in recent years was played over 11 boards last Saturday at the Tel Aviv Lasker c.c. Held between the local selected and the Students' team, it was in a way a contest between the old generation and the new one and the results are very instructive. On the first six boards scores were level 3-3, but ASA won the event by 6½-5½. Here are the individual scores: Kreidman ½ — Aloni; Pilschchik 1 — Dinner; Harel (Shakki) ½ — Gutti; Breunitz 0 — Dounnitz; Reuven ½ — Csernlavsky; Kreitner 1 — Kurstag; Maor 1 — Altman; Lifshitz 1 — Bernstein; Paigi 1 — Yaakobi; Ruppin ½ — Kletzki; Hillel Aloni 0 — Vider. The winners were given the rowing cup donated by both sides. The match is to become a yearly event.

● Registration for the ¼ finals of the Israel championship has already passed the 100 mark.

"Hapoel" 1959 Plans

The Hapoel chess section, headed by Z. Gurevich, plans an extensive programme of events this year. These include the Hapoel individual championship, the team championships, the "Rovning Shield" team tournament (won last year by the P. O. Workers) the Resort tournament at Natanya which proved highly sucessful last year; and the traditional interkibbutz team tournament.

The Histadrut team championship will open at Beit Tabori on the 22nd, with the following teams taking part: Bat-Yam, Kiryat-Shalom, Yafo, Givat Aliya, Ramat-Hayal, Bittaaron, Kfar Shalem, Hatikvah, Ramat-Hatayasim, Ajami. The roving cup, donated by the Tel Aviv-Yafo Workers' Council was previously twice won by Bat-Yam.

Israel Problemists' Association

The annual meeting of the I.P.A. will take place at the Haifa Lasker club tomorrow. Among the other items on the agenda a report about the meeting at Piram will be delivered by E. Heilbut and E. Farber. We understand that a book of Israel composers, dedicated to the memory of Yehuda Veisberg, is now under preparation.

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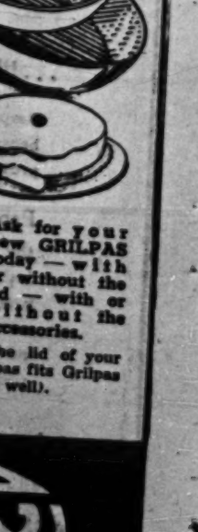

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אילפס

Mass Aliya

WHEN the Ministry of Finance completed the drafting of the 1959/60 Budget a few weeks ago, the relevant housing and employment expenditure figures were based on the estimate that about 40,000 immigrants would come to Israel during the year. By the time the Budget was presented, about 10 days ago, it became clear that the actual number of immigrants may total twice the original estimate, and by the middle of this week even this figure was upped. Now it is expected that close to 100,000 newcomers will arrive in Israel in 1959.

This will be almost four times the number of immigrants in 1958, and the largest number in eight years.

About 75 per cent of the 925,000 immigrants that have arrived in Israel since its inception came in the first three and a half years of statehood. In 1948 the figure was 101,818, in 1949 it stood at 239,076, in 1950 it was 169,405 and in 1951 it was 173,901. This mass immigration took in the survivors of Nazism who lived in Europe's D.P. camps as well as large sections of East European Jewry and large groups from Arab countries, mainly Iraq and Yemen.

There then was a sudden drop in immigration figures, annual totals between 1952 and 1955 varying between 10,347 and 36,303. An increase in 1956 and 1957 was followed by yet another sharp drop in 1958 with its total of about 26,000.

Towards the end of last year Rumania again permitted its Jews to leave, and this week Reuters reported that Jews were leaving Bucharest bound for Israel at the rate of over 7,000 a month.

Jewish and non-Jewish organizations have for many years pressed the Rumanian government to permit the reunion of families split when the Bucharest authorities suddenly suspended emigration in 1951. Now the Rumanian government has at last agreed, interpreting the term "reunion of families" very liberally.

While neither the Israel Government nor the Jewish Agency have any official information about the total number of persons who will be permitted to leave Rumania or the rate at which they will come, there are various indications that Bucharest wants to get the move over as soon as possible. The Rumanian authorities have considerably speeded up the processing of emigration applications for Israel, and immigrants who have just arrived report that the number of officials handling the applications has also been increased.

There is also still a relatively small but steady flow of immigrants from Poland, and some officials speculate that this too may increase by the middle of this year. At the same time, it is neither intended nor possible to suspend immigration from North Africa entirely. Thus Eastern Europe and North Africa are likely to provide more than 95 per cent of all immigrants to Israel in 1959.

Floor Space

THE resumption of mass immigration will put an enormous strain on Israel's economy, which has not yet fully absorbed the hundreds of thousands who arrived in previous years. About 90,000 new and not-so-new immigrants still live in *ma'barot*, which the Government hopes to liquidate in three years. While shortage of public funds is the main difficulty facing this programme, it is not the only one. There are immigrants, particularly among those who were accustomed to poor housing, who refuse to leave the *ma'barot*, where they pay no taxes and only a nominal rent for their dwellings. Others insist that their permanent houses should be built exactly on the same spot as the *ma'baru*, refusing to move to housing developments even a short distance away. Still others refuse to make the small down payment required when moving into their new houses. However, the majority simply cannot find the money for such a down payment.

The new budget plans 14,000 new housing units for immigrants. Of these 4,000 are intended as the first stage of the liquidation of *ma'barot*, providing homes for 20,000 to 24,000 people. Another 4,000-5,000 are expected to leave the *ma'barot* on their own or to go into the Army, leaving up to 65,000 in the *ma'barot* for another year or two.

The remaining 10,000 housing units were intended for the 40,000 new immigrants originally expected. Now that their estimate has been more than doubled, the problem of housing has become a most acute one. Two thousand semi-permanent asbestos houses will be put up, but some of the immigrants will also again have to go to temporary wooden or tin huts: even if the large sums required become available soon, it will take a period of months to construct the permanent houses.

Smaller Units

Yet a third measure will reduce even further the total floor area of each immigrant housing unit. It costs IL6,000 to build units of the present size. Smaller ones are to be built for IL4,500 each, while an asbestos unit, in which a family can live for several years, costs about IL3,500.

There is no clear indication yet as to where the required funds will come from. It is quite clear, though, that the Immigration Loan of IL20m., half which was to be used for housing, is very far from adequate: IL10m. can build about 2,200 of the smaller permanent housing units, only one-tenth of what is required to house this year's expected immigrants and to carry out the first stage of liquidating the *ma'barot*.

Israel hopes to get much of what is needed from world Jewry, and particularly from American Jewry.

New Index

AFTER a year-long study of the actual purchases made by a representative sample of 7,000 families, the Central Bureau of Statistics wound up its calculations for a new Consumers' Price Index, which went into effect this month at a base 100 points as the old index went out at 276. While taxes and Histadrut membership fees were not included in the "consumption basket" on which the new index is based, the weighting within it is much more representative of consumption today than was the previous index drafted in 1951. Experts also maintain that the new index is much less liable to artificial distortion, subsidies and price control.

When the old Index was put into operation, eight years ago, Israel was at the severest stage of her austerity and rationing system. Almost all basic food was rationed and the prices of practically all textiles and all foods were strictly controlled. Since then there has been a progressive relaxation of controls. Rationing has all but disappeared, and this week it was announced that the last three commodities available at low prices on ration, but freely available at higher prices — meat, fats and sugar — were also due to be taken off the list soon.

IMMIGRATION THIS YEAR MAY TOTAL 100,000, according to latest estimates, with more than three-quarters of the newcomers expected from Rumania.

SYRIANS KIDNAPPED two American youths, holding them for six hours, whilst other Syrian acts of aggression included firing on Galilee fishermen.

HOPES FOR THE END OF DROUGHT were still unfulfilled despite scattered showers.

ABOUT 1,300,000 VOTERS will be eligible to cast their ballot in the Knesset elections in November.

THE NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX went into effect after almost two years of study and planning . . . ALL FOOD RATIONING may be abolished soon.

Immigrants from Rumania disembarking at Lydda airport this week.
Photo: Rothinger

Water Loss

THE hopes of Israel farmers that the drought was over and at least part of the winter crops could be saved evaporated almost as fast as the shallow rain-pools in the fields. After almost 11 dry months, there had been two days of rain in the northern half of the country last week. They came at the last possible moment to save the crops, but did not last long enough, providing an average of only about 20-35 millimetres out of the 100 or more that were needed. Unless these additional 80 millimetres come within a week, even in the North most of the crops will be lost.

The two days of rain were also far from enough to replenish the country's depleted water resources. Israel's total water consumption in 1957 was 1,025 million cubic metres, replenished by the rains of the winter of 1957/58. In 1958 water consumption jumped to 1,350 million cubic metres — i.e. by more than 30 per cent — but there have as yet been no rains to replace that. As a result the steady fall in the general water level has continued, with an additional threat of imminent serious seepage of salt water into some wells.

Imported Fodder

Various emergency measures were being prepared to cope with the situation. No grain will be grown under irrigation this summer and all fodder will be imported. The available water will be devoted to essential crops according to a list of priorities. The top allocation will go to maintain green fodder for dairy herds, followed by full irrigation to fruit orchards and considerable quantities to vegetable and sugarbeet plantations, with limited quantities for home gardens.

Household water consumption will also be limited and industries using large quantities of water for cooling will have to devise methods to reuse as much of it as possible. At present consumption varies widely; while Jerusalemites are still the most careful about wasting water — something they learned the hard way during the siege of 1948 — in Haifa household consumption is 65 cubic metres per person per year, compared to 130 cubic metres in wasteful Tel Aviv.

Long Hike

HARDLY a month after the U.N. Security Council had to deal with an unprecedented Syrian artillery attack that inflicted damage of IL1m. on eight Hula settlements, the Syrians resumed their acts of aggression.

Not far from the spot where Mrs. Joyce Doran, wife of the British Air Attache, was killed in another such outbreak of hostility last November, the Syrians this week again crossed into Israel territory and kidnapped two 18-year-old American students out on a hike along the Jordan river. After interrogating the boys for several hours, the Syrians took them to the Bnot Ya'akov bridge and handed them over to U.N. Observers. Back in Israel, the boys reported that they were seized about 500 metres inside Israel territory by five Syrians, some of them in uniform, who took them across the border to a Syrian position. It seems that it was the same post from which came the murderers of Mrs. Doran, and which, according to subsequent investigations, is actually in the demilitarized zone inside Israel. Israel has repeatedly requested for the past two months that the position be removed, but the UNTSO has so far failed to secure this.

Earlier in the week the Syrians opened fire on an Israel shepherd tending his flock well inside Israel territory. They also fired on Israel fishermen who went to retrieve some nets inside Israel territory on the northeast shore of lake Kinneret.

The Foreign Ministry instructed Ambassador Abba Eban to take up the matter with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. Israel sees these three incidents as an indication that the Syrians have not abandoned their aggression and harrassment, which in previous instances ultimately resulted in major flare-ups along the border.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

Kassem's Stand Damages Nasser

THE Iraqi revolution, which was six months old last Wednesday, has accomplished a feat which Nuri es-Said's regime failed to achieve in six years: it has successfully defied Abdul Nasser's authority in the Arab world and got very near defeating him on his own ground.

According to some sources, the split came quite early in the proceedings. When the Baghdad coup took place, Nasser was on his way home from Yugoslavia; deciding to pay Khrushchev a flying visit, he took a plane to Moscow and came back through Teheran. From Teheran Airport he signalled Baghdad that he would like to pay his respects to the new regime and would they take note that his plane would stop at Baghdad Airport? The answer was prompt: no time for visits. According to the Lebanese newspaper "Al-'Amal," when the Egyptian President made a second attempt, he was warned that his plane would be shot at. Nasser desisted, deciding instead to go to Damascus.

Myths Exploded

For Nasser, this and subsequent acts of defiance meant the explosion of a few myths. In the first place, Arab nationalism, which for some time had been identified with his name, ceased to be Cairo's prerogative. What is even more important, the very concept of Arab unity — the ultimate aim of Arab nationalism — has been shown to lack a firm basis in reality as well as in the emotions of many inhabitants of the Arab world, while the problem of minorities and religious groups, not so acute in Egypt or even in Syria, has been exerting its full impact now that a certain measure of freedom has been granted to the Kurds and the Shi'is of Iraq.

Moscow's supposedly unconditional support of Nasser has been another myth which Baghdad has exploded. It is remarkable, though quite understandable, how the Kremlin seized upon the opportunity of cultivating an alternative to Nasser's power in the area. Despite Mr. Khrushchev's famous proclamation of Nasser last year as leader and unifier of the Arab world, Moscow took up General Kassem with such alacrity that many people began to suspect the Kremlin of engineering the whole coup, and it became anyone's guess whether Kassem himself was not a Communist. The Communists themselves almost overnight became the most active and outspoken opponents of Nasser, rallied around Kassem and were instrumental in Colonel Aref's downfall.

Moscow's desertion of Nasser was a severe blow to another of his premises: positive neutralism. In order to be at all valid, this doctrine — which as far as is known is the Egyptian ruler's own invention — presupposes the willingness of at least one of the two world camps to give him its support and cooperation. Though shunned by the West since the Suez operations, Cairo was in a position to maintain its pose of positive neutralism only because Moscow showed such a willingness; but as soon as the wind started blowing in a different direction, Nasser was compelled to give up the game. That he is still trying to maintain a semblance of the old position (as shown by his threadbare manoeuvres with the two Germanies) only proves how difficult it is to be reconciled to the new facts.

William Rountree, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, seen during his uncomfortable visit with General Kassem.
UPI Photo

Cairo's Reaction

The realization that an anti-Nuri coup in Baghdad could be something other than Nasserist came to Cairo rather early — earlier than Aref's dismissal as Deputy C.-in-C. of the Iraqi Army two months after the coup. It was a shock that caught Nasser off balance. At first, he attempted to ignore the whole thing, but then came the visit to Baghdad of Kamal ed-Din Hussein, U.A.R. Minister of Education, late in October to sign a cultural pact with the Iraqi Republic, and the demonstrations which the Communist organized against him. It was about this time that Nasser started dropping hints to Western diplomats in Cairo about Iraq's drift toward Communism, and that this dangerous drift could be checked only by that country's joining the United Arab Republic.

In Baghdad Aref had in the meantime been arrested, a number of Nasserist officers had been transferred to far-away posts, and, just over a month ago, a "plot" against Kassem was unearthed. This was followed by the dismissal of Yahya Taher, reputedly a Ba'athist, as Chief of the Baghdad Police, and his replacement by Nadhem Rashid Hilmi, reportedly a Communist. A number of arrest were made among Nasserist elements and the field was left open for the Communists and their fellow-travellers.

It was at this junction that Mr. William Rountree made his appearance. Before flying into Baghdad Airport, the Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs made no secret of the friendly nature of his talks in Cairo, where the Iraqi situation no doubt figured very prominently. This was coupled with talk about a rapprochement between Washington and Cairo, a development whose significance was not lost on the Iraqi revolutionaries when they accused the American envoy of engineering plots against the new Republic. The result was the highly unflattering reception which the Communists gave Rountree under the Government's very nose. When Rountree at last got to Kassem's office the next day, the Soviet Ambassador was next in line, and Baghdad newspapers were careful to print on the following day, two pictures of the same size showing The Leader with each of the two diplomats.

Intentions Unrevealed

Nasser seems to have had his way with the West on the Iraqi question, at least as long as Kassem refuses to reveal his real intentions. But his influence and his prestige among the Arabs have declined disastrously as a result of the reconciliation, even in Syria. Many anti-Westerners among the Arabs will certainly find a better hope in Kassem, while the state of near-unemployment in which Cairo Radio and Press have been thrown will also have its effects.

Even more damaging to Nasser can be his recent attempts to improve relations with Amman and Riyadh, mainly through Lebanese mediators. There is now talk of Egypt's recognizing Hashemite rule in Jordan against the latter's joining the U.A.R. in a loose federation on the Yemeni model, a development which would [illegible] Nasser the allegiance of the Palestine refugees.

There is however, another aspect to the picture. General Kassem remains a mystery, his dangerous reliance on the Communists — reportedly a tactical move on his part to get rid of the Nasserists — seems daily less of a coincidence and more of a calculated long-range policy. Whether or not Communist control in Iraq will be the price of avoiding Nasser's domination is immaterial: if it comes, it will have incalculable results which are not likely to stop with the Arabs themselves.

There is only one hope of avoiding such a development. In the words of a British observer recently in Baghdad, "Kassem — assuming that he is not a Communist — could always call in the Army — assuming that it has not by then become Communist — to clear out the Communists and start again."

But these are wide and dangerous assumptions.

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

Refighting the Altalena

BLOOD libel, murder, lies, Mr. Begin shouted at the Prime Minister in presenting his motion of non-confidence on Monday. Almost you felt that any minute another bomb might be thrown in the Knesset, but this time for a change from the floor to the Visitors' Gallery, in an effort to achieve a sensation. The epithets were quite unparliamentary and at one point, because he would not take them back, Mrs. Bebe Idelson, the Speaker, was speechless. Yet these rough words fall too glibly from Mr. Begin's honeyed tongue to be quite convincing.

Mr. Ben-Gurion listened with interest and in his turn called Mr. Begin a liar when he said that there had been no opposition to Herut bringing in their arms ship, the Altalena, in June 1948. Mr. Shitreet, the Minister of Police, seemed to be fast asleep, his head cradled in one hand, but he may just have been trying not to hear. Whenever it got noisy, Mrs. Ben-Gurion peered through her old favourite place, the curtain behind the speaker's table, and looked outraged.

* * *

MR. Ben-Gurion said Mr. Begin had been falsifying history. There were several members of the Provisional Government present in the House who knew what had been said. Was Mr. Begin's version true? Or had the Government decided not to allow the I.Z.L. to unload the arms? He called particularly on Mr. Bernstein, the General Zionist leader — one assumed because he is in the Opposition, and might feel freer to call his Prime Minister a liar than a member of the latter's own party would be. There was a silence you could cut with a knife. It is said that Mr. Bernstein was particularly vehement at the time in his opposition to the idea of letting the I.Z.L. bring in arms and hoping for the best, as the two Orthodox members of the Provisional Government proposed. It was good to see Mr. Galili, of Ahdut Ha'avoda, emerge from his self-imposed silence for once, and shout down Mr. Ben Eliezer's violent declaration that the Israel Defence Army had not operated in Jerusalem at the time under discussion.

* * *

MR. Begin spoke more in sorrow than in anger. Mr. Begin tried to prove that the one thing the I.Z.L. wanted was unity with the nation. Mr. Begin's party's paper, "Herut," wrote the next day that although the "mechanical majority" had voted the non-confidence motion down, "the majority of the citizens no longer have confidence in Ben-Gurion." (How do they know?) In fact, Mr. Begin would like to be prime minister and he thinks that an air of moderation and an appeal for unity are his best bet. The most revealing moments of Monday's debate were those in which he turned furiously to Mr. Ben Eliezer, his temperamental colleague and beseeched him with upraised hands to stop shouting "murderer" at Mr. Ben-Gurion, and when he tried to calm the equally temperamental Mrs. Raziel-Naor when she began to interrupt too often. One could visualize his telling the party before the debate that the line would be "strong but dignified, and no brawling with Mapai."

* * *

MR. Megori-Cohen, another of the men who were deported to Kenya by the British administration for their I.Z.L. activities, was still boiling over the next day. "It is all not true," he said over and over again. "We never planned any armed insurrection. If we had, would we have told them the ship was coming? We'd have brought her in quietly somewhere and nobody could have stopped us from taking off the men and the arms in the dark. We wouldn't have taken the ship for random Arab murders, and it was opposed by the I.Z.L. as weakness.) He said we must not shoot back, and we listened to him, but it was hard for most of us. Without him who knows what would have happened?"

Perhaps the trouble is that Mr. Ben-Gurion just did not share Mr. Begin's confidence then that he would and could hold his party to legality, and that he is no more persuaded now.

Press Pressed

A COMMITTEE has been meeting to check whether the new arrangements for the press add up to tolerable working conditions or not, but on the Knesset side it is a rather half-hearted body. This week it was the turn of the Foreign correspondents to go on strike against their hot little glass cage. (No great loss to Israel if the outside world misses up on this week's tussle.) Hearing only through the microphone, even those who know Hebrew well have no way of discovering once there is a *fracas*. The Security people have offered to cut off some of their glass at the top, so they can hear better, and to replace it with chickenwire, so they cannot toss bombs over the glass. Nor can they go into the Members' canteen any longer.

The rest of the Press has meanwhile been readmitted to the working rooms of the Knesset, but not to the old canteen at meal-times. The local press, as a body, is losing weight. For one thing, the press box is now quite a distance from the press room and the telephones, and a certain agility is needed to run along the passage, down some steps, round a corner into another narrow passage, down some more steps, up some steps, round a corner and into the press box. The old press room, so conveniently located just above the box, is now a rest room for the ushers. The members of the press sit mutinously on uncomfortable benches in the lobby persuading each other that without the press the Knesset might as well close down because nobody would know what they had been saying. This is a good deal less than the truth, of course, for legislation, budgets, and other matters would go into effect whether the public read about the decisions or not. To show their dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs, the pressmen are still boycotting both canteens. It is quite a hardship, especially with all the running about there is now, but is it not an ancient tradition to hold a fast in support of some urgent need?

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: JANUARY 16 — JANUARY 30
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 18	0945	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0820	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1340	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Jan. 19	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. Jan. 20	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Jan. 21	0800	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich London
	1160	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Jan. 22	0135	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0720	EL AL	Vienna
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich.
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London.
	0830	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	2015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1220	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. Jan. 23	0200	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0620	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0920	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
Sun.	Jan. 18	THEODOR HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseille

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SAGA OF CASTRO

By an "Observer" Correspondent

IN Latin America the word "Youth" has a great significance. It means rebellion, private enthusiasms, political precocity. Older Latin Americans equate it with students who embarrass Mexico City bus drivers by organising, unasked, riots on their behalf. To these older people the sometimes fanatical enthusiasms of the young educated class represent nothing more than growing pains.

They tend to forget that it was such young people who were largely responsible for freeing their countries from Spain over a century ago; that, while their elders cowered and prevaricated, it was the university students of Argentina who first acted against Peron, that in Latin America the young people of this generation, whatever their class or background, are almost inevitably better educated than their parents, less cynical, more energetic.

Fidel Castro, who now, if he wished could be the master of Cuba, is a member of this younger generation, and at the same time of the ever-growing middle class which is changing the face of Latin American society.

He was born in rural Cuba on August 13, 1927. His father had started his working life as a labourer for the United Fruit Company of Boston, but by the time Fidel was born had become the prosperous proprietor of a sugar estate. His mother belonged from birth to Cuba's old-established landed gentry.

Fidel himself was brought up on the farm. He grew up in a difficult period of Cuba's history. Unlike the mainland Latin American countries, Cuba had remained a colony of Spain until 1898, in the lifetime of Castro's parents, when it was freed by the Spanish-American war. But the freedom was relative. It came to Cuba during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt in the United States, the days of Manifest Destiny and the Big Stick, when the United States was an unacknowledged imperialist power. And U.S. involvement in Cuba was largely the responsibility of a capitalist pongui newspaper proprietor called William Randolph Hearst.

U.S. Occupation

The Cubans, like the Filipinos, were to Teddy Roosevelt "little brown brothers." Having never been allowed by the Spaniards to run their own affairs since Columbus discovered their country in 1492, they understandably made a mess of it and let opportunists take over their Government. The U.S. occupied the newly-freed country almost immediately, on the grounds that it couldn't look after itself, and remained in virtual charge until 1926.

Young Fidel therefore grew up in an atmosphere of anti-U.S. feeling, in a country whose whole economy — based on sugar — depended on the U.S. market. He also grew up during a dictatorship, that of General Gerardo Machado y Morales, who had been in power for two years when Castro was born.

Castro, instead of being sent to an inadequate State school, went to Jesuit colleges in Santiago de Cuba and the capital, Havana. Santiago is the capital of Oriente Province, from which the rebellion against Spain was launched. At the University of Havana, where he collected the equivalent of an M.A., and an LL.B., he was already involved in politics. He was in fact arrested for joining a group which intended to mount an expedition against Trujillo, the dictator of the Dominican Republic.

Machado had been overthrown in 1933, and replaced by a new Government under Colonel Carlos Mendieta. But the power behind the throne was one Fulgencio Batista, a former Army sergeant-clerk who had realised that an Army is run, in the last instance, by its N.C.O.'s, and seeing the way the wind was blowing, had organised a sergeants' revolt in aid of the 1933 revolution, and in 1940 (by then self-promoted Colonel) got himself elected President. After that Batista occasionally allowed professional politicians to replace him, but took over by military coup whenever it suited him on the grounds that they were corrupt, which they were. In 1952 he removed Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, who was busily bringing charges of corruption against his predecessor of the same Autentico Party while allegedly feathering his own nest. Batista, having made himself President again, immediately showed himself more corrupt than either of them.

Attacked Barracks

Fidel Castro, by this time, was a post-graduate student at the University of Havana. He was sickened by what was happening to his country. The vast majority of the people, white, Negro, mulatto, mestizo, were sugar workers or urban poor, and had never known the democracy, freedom, or equality which all political parties — and Batista himself — claimed to stand for. The middle class and the intelligentsia were browbeaten and muzzled. The only people who were doing nicely were pampered Army officers, high-class prostitutes, crooked politicians, businessmen who paid graft to the regime, and big-time gamblers who had left the U.S. for their own good.

On July 26, 1953, the tall, brown-eyed, ascetic-looking young man whose name means Faithful led an angry, crazy revolt against the Batista barracks in Santiago de Cuba, which failed, as it was bound to do. So complete was the failure that Batista treated the whole thing as a childish joke, and refrained from torturing or executing Castro: he merely imprisoned him. But, despite Batista's contempt and his own failure, Castro's abortive revolution became a symbol to Cubans who believed in freedom and deplored dictatorship and corruption.

Castro (centre) during his victorious entry into Havana.

Emigre Squabbles

In 1955, Castro was released under a general amnesty and went into exile, first in the U.S. and then in Mexico. In both places he met plotters against the regime, comfortable exiles living in places like Miami, forming shadow Governments and having emigre squabbles among themselves. He realized that these were not the people to fire the inspiration of a nation and set up a new Cuba. The only way to do was to fight, and show by one's own example that dedication could pay off against cynical odds.

On December 25, 1956, he landed from a yacht on the coast of Oriente with 80-odd like-minded young men. The weather was against them, their arsenal was destroyed for two days, and they landed in a swamp. The word had been passed to Batista, and his trained professional troops moved in and wiped out all but 12 of the would-be revolutionaries. But the remainder, amazingly, were not disheartened. They took to the mountains and gradually gathered a core of guerilla fighters around them, of all classes and both sexes.

They trained them on the lines of the Yugoslav partisans and the French maquis. They disappeared by day and attacked by night. They ran rings round Batista's heavily armoured troops — who had U.S.-supplied weapons, and later the promise of British ones. They built up their force from 12 to 300 and to 1,000 to an eventual estimated 3,000, with countless quiet local supporters and fifth-columnists in Havana and elsewhere. To embarrass Batista they burned sugar estates (starting with Castro's own), blew up power stations, cut railway lines, and carried out hazardous stunts like the polite kidnapping of Juan Fangio, the motor-racing world champion from Argentina.

Their sympathisers all over Latin America smuggled them arms and whipped up support. In Venezuela, which overthrew its own dictatorship a year ago, the Seccion Venezuela of the 26 de Julio movement took space in the newspapers to advertise for Cuban and Venezuelan volunteers and got them. Now all this has paid off, and Batista's troops have capitulated before what Batista once described as a "small bunch of amateurs."

Castro's political ideas are still to some extent obscure. A Socialist — though nowadays a more moderate one than in his student days — he believes in democracy, and he plans to give Cuba just that, for the first time in its history. More important, he knows he stands for something much bigger — a new Latin America: democratic, Catholic and stable. He is part of a movement which has in the last few years overthrown dictatorships in Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela, and maintained democracy elsewhere.

There are only three tiny dictatorships left in Latin America today, and the new democracy elsewhere owes its existence largely to the courage of young idealists. But few have had their courage and idealism put to the test as Castro's has been. His bearded, youthful figure has become a symbol of a continent's rejection of brutality and lying and shoddiness. Castro knows it, and every sign is that he will reject personal power and give his country the opportunity to show by its example that it can run its own affairs as seriously as any other nation.

NEWEST FREEMAN OF TEL AVIV

Personality Profile

Aryeh Shenkar

ATTEMPTS at palace revolutions within the Manufacturers' Association have consistently failed to shake the standing of its President, Aryeh Shenkar. No matter how heated the discussions, no matter how excited the preparations to change the leadership, when it came down to it Israel's industrialists voted for him unanimously.

Now past an impressive 80th birthday during which hundreds filed by to press his hand and wish him strength to carry on with his work, Shenkar continues at his desk from morn to night, despite repeated talk of retirement.

This man who has succeeded in holding on to his post through a complete shift of generations and an out-and-out change in conditions, was born in a Russian hamlet so small that the maps do not show it. His miller father was a strictly orthodox hasid, the children went to a heder and each Shabbat they had to recite to him the Tora portion they had learned. Aryeh started studying at the age of four, but he early got to know some of the soldiers in the hamlet and started longing for the forbidden books of the Gentiles and for the wide world beyond the village borders.

Life in Moscow

At ten he started learning Russian, much to the discomfiture of his parents and teachers. He prepared for secondary school at Berditchev, then went on to Odessa and at last to Moscow. Even today his eyes sparkle as he describes the impression this metropolis made on him with its fine homes, spacious gardens, theatres, museums and concerts that absorbed him night and day.

Relatives helped young Aryeh get a coveted permit to live in the capital. He entered industry, and with it a new world in which Jewish merchants listened to poetry and music instead of being confined to the boundaries of their community and its thinking. Here, too, he came in contact with Zionist ideas and its leading exponents such as Ussishkin, Tchlenow, Tcherikover and Bialik. Shenkar joined the Zionist Kadimah organization, and when he visited Germany to purchase modern textile machinery for his plant he took this opportunity to purchase land in Palestine by way of the German Jews' Aid Association (Hilfsverein). However, the war and the Revolution delayed his arrival in this country until 1924.

Arriving here with a small sum he had managed to forward to London, he came to the conclusion that the country would not be able to support a large population on agriculture alone. "I thought the time was gone when you could give every Jew a goat and be done with it") and he decided to set up an industrial plant.

His start was beset with difficulties. The Jewish Agency concentrated on agriculture, the "Lodzia" plant he ultimately bought was in a bad condition, and the leaders of the community were not encouraging in their assessment of the prospect of local industry. Even if production could be improved, they felt, there would be no market for the goods; but visits to Egypt, Syria and Iraq confirmed Shenkar in his conviction.

Now, in his old age, he has the satisfaction of seeing it shared by all: "An industrial worker class has been trained, new enterprises have been and are being built, genuine industrialists are being formed. If we can get the necessary capital and know-how, we can greatly expand industrial development."

"I have nothing against agriculture," he says, remembering the time-honoured debate on this point, "but our land and water are limited and industry requires little room and can provide employment." Asked about large-scale government investment in industry, he says that without it industrial development would have been much slower. And queried on what he thinks of some of our new industrial leaders, who share no little of the conventional Hashkt background and approach, he answers, with a tolerant smile: "Their children will learn Hebrew and they will become rooted here. We need them."

This tolerance, mingled with the characteristic pride of the oldtimer, is one explanation why Shenkar has held the M.A. presidency for so many years. He belongs to Israel's Mayflower generation; he has friends among the important circle of oldtimers who run this country; although he is the employers' leading representative he remembers that he was a socialist in his youth and he can cooperate with the Histadrut, often so closely that his fellow members of the Association become restive. But in the end they yield, worn down by Shenkar's common sense, his ability to work with politicians and his keen knowledge of the character and staying power of the individual involved.

It is significant that the very business leaders who believe that the Manufacturers' Association is not pulling its weight in the economic struggle — and that its old President is not as unyielding toward the Histadrut as they would wish him to be in the interest of industry and economic development — will stress at the same time that they see no one to fill his place. They are fully occupied managing their own plants, running after loans, remodelling and streamlining production. But Shenkar has time. For decades he has dedicated himself to the Association and, working from morning till night, he has outstayed and outmanoeuvred all his opponents within it.

"I hope to serve Israel industry until my end," he concludes, turning back to his desk and a long list of visitors who await their turn, seeking advice and help, bringing information, talking about new plans.

GERDA LUFT

UNEF Begins Third Year of Gaza Watch

By a U.N. Correspondent

THE military strength of UNEF in the Gaza Strip, which went just recently into the third year of existence, at present drawn from seven countries — Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia — is some 5,000 men.

This is a temporary reduction from the normal 6,500. Earlier, Colombian, Finnish and Indonesian contingents also served with UNEF. Each contingent is rotated after six to 12 months. The Force is armed with light weapons only. National uniforms are worn but are distinguished by UNEF badges and light blue berets and helmets.

The former Chief of the UNTSO in Israel, Lt. Gen. E.L.M. Burns of Canada, appointed by the General Assembly to head the UNEF, has commanded it since its inception and is directly responsible for the functioning of the Force to the Secretary-General. He serves both as director of operations and as supervisor of all other activities of the Force.

UNEF responsibility in Gaza has been divided into five sectors, corresponding to the Egyptian police districts so as to facilitate cooperation and liaison with local authorities. Brazilian, Danish, Indian, Norwegian and Swedish soldiers are stationed in the Gaza Strip; Canadians and Yugoslavs cover the International Frontier south of the Strip, from Rafah to the Gulf of Akaba; units from two contingents — Sweden and Denmark — share duties at Sharm e-Sheikh.

Since deployment of the Force, few incidents of violence or firing have been reported in its area of jurisdiction.

Any violation of the ADL or the International Frontier is immediately reported by telephone, and United Nations military observers are sent to the spot to investigate. The findings are then referred to the authorities concerned in Israel, the UAR or both; and to UN Headquarters if the matter is considered important or urgent.

Liaison with UAR is maintained through the Egyptian Liaison Staff in Gaza and through the UNEF liaison officer stationed in Cairo. The Force also has liaison officers in Tel Aviv, Beirut and at the UNEF supply centre at Pisa, Italy. When UNEF intercepts suspected infiltrators in the vicinity of the ADL they are handed over to the local police.

Guarding the Frontier

With about half the Force engaged in servicing UNEF and directing the operations, some 2,500 officers and other ranks remain for deployment along the Demarcation Line and the Frontier. Their duty is to see that no one crosses the ADL or the Frontier illegally and to report any activity which could result in a disturbance of the peace.

There are 76 UNEF observation posts on the Gaza side of the ditch from which the Demarcation Line, over 50 kilometres long, is guarded during the day. These posts, manned normally by teams of two men with binoculars working in shifts of up to six hours, are usually within sight of each other and linked by field telephones.

Most of the posts are no more than round holes dug in the sand, surrounded by sandbags and topped by a corrugated iron roof or tenting as protection against the sun and the occasional rains. During the night, when it is not possible to watch the Line from fixed positions, small teams of about five men are continually patrolling on foot — often hard going in the deep sand.

Reconnaissance troops in scout cars and jeeps patrol the uninhabited area along the International Frontier from Gaza to the Gulf of Akaba. The patrols are carried out in the daytime, with several observation posts and a number of platoons encamped on strategic hills and at important track junctions. Continuous radio contact is maintained between the patrols and battalion headquarters, and also with UNEF reconnaissance planes overhead.

Air patrols are maintained by a Canadian Transport unit utilizing four Otter planes. In addition, the Canadian Air Force has placed at the disposal of UNEF three Dakotas for transporting men and supplies between various stations in the field.

The Canadian air unit operates from an airfield at El-Arish. The bulk of the supplies for UNEF comes by sea via Port Said, but those that are needed urgently and brought by air from Europe or overseas are landed at El-Arish. These overseas airlifts are also operated by the Canadian Air Force — mostly by North Star planes from Canada and supply bases in Europe. Every week Denmark, Norway and Sweden take turns in sending a plane down from Scandinavia with freight, mail and passengers to the UNEF supply centre at Pisa, for transhipment to UNEF.

Headquarters in Gaza

The Force's military operations and the administration are directed from UNEF Headquarters in the town of Gaza, housed in a former hospital consisting of several interconnected, one-storeyed buildings. The Headquarters, situated on the main street in the centre of the town, are easily recognizable by 10 tall radio masts and aerials.

Some of the services — such as the transport office, the military police, workshops and the various messes — are located in modern villas. The military and civilian staff attached to Headquarters are billeted in similar buildings. The maintenance services, logistics, the hospital and some other units are situated at Rafah.

Troop Relaxation

Sentry duty in the desert — far from home and in unfamiliar circumstances — is both tough and boring. As much as possible therefore is done to relieve the monotony and bring the soldiers from different countries together so they can share a common experience and get to know one another. The UN Secretary-General has just spent his second Christmas with the UNEF.

As the United Nations Emergency Force enters its third year of operations, incidents along the Demarcation Line and the International Frontier continue at a low level. General Burns attributes this situation to the fact that "generally, the reason nothing happens is because the sentry is there."

Expressing his personal opinion as the General Assembly's Political Committee began consideration of the UNEF and its latest report, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said: "Under the present circumstances there is no question but that the interests of the United Nations are best served by the continuance of this UNEF operation as it has been established." "There is," he added, "neither reason nor excuse for us to be unprepared to meet any emergency requiring similar treatment."

The Assembly subsequently noted the "effective way" UNEF continued to carry out its functions, and approved a sum of $19m. for its operation during the coming year.

Our political correspondent writes:

It is to be noted, however, that the relative calm which reigns on the Gaza Strip and Sinai border since 1956 is mainly the result of Nasser's reluctance to stage any major incidents of violence or incursions in the area ever since the Egyptian army's defeat in the Sinai campaign. With due respect to UNEF's influence on the Israel-Egyptian border, it seems doubtful whether the UN force would be in a position to check acts of large-scale infiltration or outright aggression.

UNEF soldier and dog on border patrol.

Refugees Learn to Work at Zerka

By a Special Correspondent

THERE are over half a million persons in Jordan who are recognized as refugees by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Works Agency in camps all over the country near Bethlehem, Kalandia, Amman, Jericho and Zerka. They are provided with basic rations by UNRWA, and this organization does an enormous amount to cope with the vast problem, while the Jordanians themselves and foreign missionary organizations are working hard to deal with its other aspects. I was told that materially the refugees are better off than they were six or seven years ago, but spiritually and mentally they are deteriorating year by year. It is these small organizations that are trying to supplement the work of UNRWA by giving these people a reason to live.

There are many voluntary organizations, Jordanian and foreign, that attempt to alleviate the misery caused by lack of work or any sort of occupation or purpose in life. The state of mind and the attendant dangers resulting from 10 years of idleness is similar to that of the unemployed in England and America during the thirties. Old people are considered a burden by their families, frequently sparking off family quarrels, or through malice even causing a rift between husband and wife. The men themselves lose hope, and then the energy to look for work deserts them, finally even the energy to work at any job they may find. Young people turn easily to stealing, begging or prostitution, and a whole new generation is born that has never known a normal life and is correspondingly unfitted for it. Idleness is often the reason behind a rising birth-rate.

Light Industry

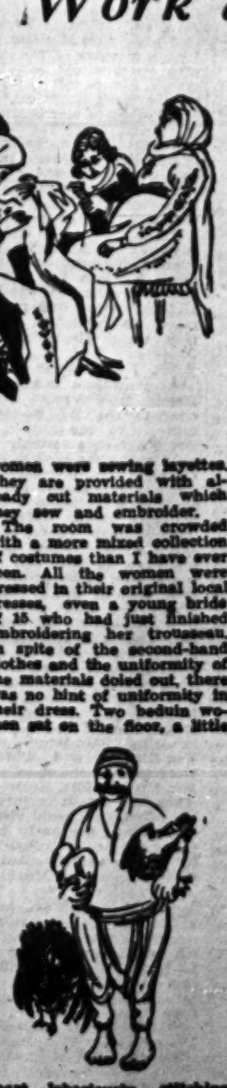
These people are a prey to propaganda and the nostalgia they continually feel can swiftly become an obsession. Those who have devised a means of setting the refugees to work and teaching them to help themselves and others are doing an immensely constructive job, and doing it intelligently. Many of these organizations do not simply provide jobs, they have set up industries with a very high standard of workmanship; the products are not bought by people who pity the refugees, but by those who want value for their money.

One of the most flourishing centres is situated in Zerka, some 30 kilometres north of Amman, on the river Zerka. Originally a Circassian village, it is now a predominantly Moslem-Arab town of 80,000. The river-bed is a flat band of emerald green which winds through the ochre-coloured mountains and down to the Jordan; the roads are lined with pale poplars like starched silver threads; in places the river-bed is planted with fruit and nut trees. Apart from these simple products, Zerka has several factories for the manufacture of arak and cognac.

Sewing Layettes

The refugees, (over 10,000 of them) are spread out at the edges of the town. There are two main centres for relief work, one for the industries, housing and farm, and the other for the schools and clinic. I visited the clinic on a Saturday morning when the women were sewing layettes. They are provided with already cut materials which they sew and embroider.

The room was crowded with a more mixed collection of costumes than I have ever seen. All the women were dressed in their original local dresses, even a young bride of 15 who had just finished embroidering her trousseau. In spite of the second-hand clothes and the uniformity of the materials doled out, there was no hint of uniformity in their dress. Two beduin women sat on the floor, a little apart, laboriously stitching bonnets, and seemed bewildered when the finished product was turned inside out and they realised what they had actually made. The rest, seated demurely on chairs, were dressed in yellow, red, white and brown dresses, all beautifully embroidered, although some of the younger ones had cheated and done it on the machine. Some of them were engaged on their fifth or sixth layette.



They were busy and happy. The only miserable one among them was a woman who turned up late and collapsed crying on a bench. It appeared that both her uncle and her donkey had died that morning, and it is significant that the death of the donkey seemed to upset her and her friends the most.

Each of the women comes to the centre in turn to sew men's and boys' clothing for a day and is allowed to keep one of every three items she makes.

The industrial centre is rapidly expanding. There is a shop, an embroidery centre, a knitting factory, a farm, and a small housing estate down by the river. Embroidery is cross-stitch based on Ramallah patterns, and the women have to pass a very difficult test to be employed; they take great pride in their work. The knitting factory was making cardigans for a school, and the girls were obviously delighted with the machines — a whole row of button-holes were produced for my benefit.

Work for Men

The farm provides work for the men, and the produce is sold to pay back loans for the housing estate. It is full of handsome Jersey cows, all of them gifts. Below the farm, refugees are building houses for themselves and others, and will pay nominal rents. There is also a ceramic and brick factory and a basket-work centre, both run by refugees continuing to ply their own trade. Those who feel they are doing useful work do accustom themselves to their new life; a case in point is a young man who used always to carry the key of his former house in his pocket and gaze at it frequently; when happily settled in a job he unaccountably mislaid this object of nostalgia.

This is the last of a series of articles. The others appeared on January 3, 4, 7, 9 and 12.

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OWNER of 2 room office with telephone in centre of Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; good connections abroad ready to invest capital in an established business, firm or agency. Apply No. 256, P.O.B. 4232, Tel Aviv.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS opportunity for Americans or other foreign investors with $10,000 and more. J. Bulbs, 11 Rehov Balfour, Tel. 4357, Haifa.

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FOR SALE 3-room flat, Beit-Hakerem, Blechner, Jerusalem. 2-room flat, Maimon, Blechner, Jerusalem.

U.N. OBSERVER seeks modern flat of minimum 3 rooms and kitchen, in Jerusalem, for 5-7 months. Please write to: Major B. Wrangstadh, UNTSO, Tiberias.

FOR SALE 3-room flat with garden. Shikun Rassco, Jerusalem. Tel. 63482, from 1.30-3.30 p.m.

TO LET: lovely furnished room, 8 Rehov Alfasi, Apartment 5, Rehavia, Jerusalem.

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"DAN" AGENCY — Shops, Flats also in Shikunim, monthly rental, key money, for sale. 14 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem. Phone 4543.

WANTED 2-3 room furnished flat. Guarantee to vacate. P.O.B. 1288, Jerusalem.

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AIRY, ROOMY 3-room flat, ideal lay-out, to let in central Tel Aviv. Call 20213 between 7.30-9 a.m.

TO LET: charming room, all conveniences. Write for appointment: Kadisevitz, 169 Rehov Aluf David, Ramat Chen.

EMBASSY requires flats and villas. Apply: P.O.B. 1576, Tel Aviv.

RELIABLE English couple requires 3-room furnished flat, central Tel Aviv, 1-2 years, P.O.B. 206, Tel Aviv. No agents.

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FOR SALE luxury roof flat 3 rooms, hall with window, one huge, one smaller balcony, built-in wardrobe, cupboards, North Tel Aviv. Phone 29130 (8-9) and 20239 after 5.

TO LET: 3-room furnished flat, May-December, centrally located. Telephone, domestic help available. No Agents. Apply No. 2765, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

PLOT owner vicinity Kfar Hamaccabiah, Tel Aviv (opp. Shikun Hatzamerut) seeks 2-3 persons interested in building spacious high standard apartments in house. Building operating on non-profit basis. Interested parties please phone 72176, Ramat Gan, between 2-3 p.m.

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TO LET on Hadar Hacarmel: 2 furnished rooms with refrigerator, gas, telephone, for one year, beginning March 1, 1959. Guarantees required. Please apply to No. 2115, P.O.B. 1260, Haifa, or contact Tel. 2088.

TO LET 2 room furnished flat with hall, refrigerator, gas-stove, boiler, radio, washing-machine, etc. Apply: Shoor, 18a Rehov Tchernichovsky, French Carmel, Haifa.

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3 rooms, hall, for sale IL.26,000. Luxury flat 4 rooms, hall, for sale IL.27,000 or to let with furniture.
"SIGNON" L. Samuchit, 61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 4739.

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Medical Laboratory
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Good reputation and centrally located.
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Modern
VILLA
3-4 rooms in
HERZLIYA-PITUAH
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Price offers to No. 228, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

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first class
ENGLISH TYPIST
for part or full time position. Excellent knowledge of English essential. Hebrew and Shorthand an asset.
Apply, with full particulars, to: P.O.B. 120, (S) Jerusalem.

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(English shorthand preferred) for interesting position.
Good prospects for suitable candidate.
Apply in handwriting to: No. 28208, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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WANTED on Mt. Carmel, to rent or to buy: 1½-room apartment, not ground floor. Direct offers to No. 4072, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Lessons

LEARN to dance. Hansi Rab-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 20 Rehov Usishkin. Tel. 62268.

AMERICAN, now visiting Israel, offers to improve your English vocabulary and conversation, specializing in electronic technical subjects. Individual tutoring, or small groups. Write P.O.B. 58, Ramat Gan.

YOUNG student is willing to give Hebrew conversation lessons in exchange for English conversation lessons. Apply No. 20719, Haber Advertising, 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

WANTED: English conversation in exchange for German or Hebrew. Write P.O.B. 8122, Haifa.

HEBREW and English, all stages, single or small groups. Exam coaching, school help. Translations: English, Hebrew, German. Dr. Beyer, 8 Rehov Pevsner, Haifa, opposite "Hugim"-School. Registration 4-6.

DANCING lessons. Fast method at Rafi Francis' Studio, 20 Rehov Hanevi'im, Haifa.

Purchase—Sale

FOR SALE: 1957 Westinghouse refrigerator, 13½ cu.ft., self-defrosting, freezer. Phone 62864, Jerusalem.

WANTED: large refectory type table (Bauerntisch). Apply No. 807, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room and other suites. Schainer, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

WANTED first class refrigerator and washing machine from private owner only. P.O.B. 2680, Tel Aviv.

"TOELET SHELCHA": Purchase and sale of furniture, liquidation of households. 4 Rehov Yossef Hanassi, Tel Aviv, Tel. 62161.

Records

NEW records arrived: Operas; Toscanini; Concerts; Heifetz, Rubinstein; Jazz: Belafonte, Elvis Presley. Official prices. Radio Union, 118 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.

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LAUNDRY, quick, reliable; dyeing; dry cleaning. Most careful handling. Asta-Omega, 43 Rehov Geula (near Allenby Rd.), Tel Aviv.

ELECTRIC RAZORS, all types, repairs using original spare parts; sharpening of cutlery. Braun, 44 Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa.

REFRIGERATORS FOR HIRE: new commercial refrigerators installed; servicing, repairs. Baruch Adiv, 70 Jaffa Road, Further Centre, Jerusalem, Tel. 2765.

Situations Wanted

BOOKKEEPER (female) experienced office worker, Hebrew, English, German. Seeks half day or part time employment. No. 16437, P.O.Box 1234, Tel Aviv.

ENERGETIC man (Canadian): office experience, including typing, requires employment. Speaks English and Conversational Hebrew. Anything considered. Apply No. 2763, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED English-French typist-correspondent, own typewriter, speaks excellent Hebrew, seeks homework. Quick delivery, excellent references by foreign mission. Phone: Rky, 922263, Tel Aviv.

RELIABLE efficient lady, late forties, proficient in English, French, German, — a little Hebrew; skilled in dealing with public, seeks interesting job, half days. Write 28289, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Stamps

STAMPS WANTED: collection and lots from any part of the world, rarities — all for Cash. Israel's leading stamp dealers: E. Stanek, 64 Allenby Rd., P.O.B. 4808, Phone 61648, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

FOR SALE: Humber Hawk 1948, Phone 5466, Jerusalem.

PLYMOUTH 1950, excellent condition, after test, for sale. Hiss, Ramat Gan, 12 Rehov Shapira.

FOR SALE Chevrolet Belair hydromatic 1958, 10 per cent tax paid. Write P.O.B. 140311, Tel Aviv.

PONTIAC, Regular Gear, 6 cylinder, good condition; for sale. Phone 22807, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

OWNER of 1960 Plymouth 9-seater Station Wagon, seeks employment. Phone 63438, Jerusalem, or apply: 18 Rehov Palmah, Kiryat Shmuel.

ASPECTS OF ROBERT GRAVES

By DENNIS SILK

In connection with Robert Graves's present visit to Israel, we have asked Dennis Silk, himself a poet, to discuss some aspects of Mr. Graves's work. Attention has been centred on Mr. Graves's poetry and ideas on poetry because he himself justly considers them to be the heart of his work. — Ed.

IN a world of official spokesmen poets constitute a kind of freemasonry, some of them living permanently in catacombs, others commuting between them and the grand offices into which they bluff their way. That practised commuter, Robert Graves, has for over 30 years disguised himself as a man of letters, fought his campaigns in scholarly journals, infiltrated learned societies. Yet he is no divided poet. In "The White Goddess" he describes the magic circle, sovereign against schizophrenia, he drew round himself:

"Since the age of fifteen poetry has been my ruling passion and I have never intentionally undertaken any task or formed any relationship that seemed inconsistent with poetic principles; which has sometimes won me the reputation of an eccentric. Prose has been my livelihood, but I have used it as a means of sharpening my sense of the altogether different nature of poetry, and the themes that I choose are always linked in my mind with outstanding poetic problems."

Several clues to "the altogether different nature of poetry" are scattered over his autobiography. A poet "must work hard on defining and dispersing (his) terrors," keep awake in a world of sleep-walkers, and on the scale of being, accept without pride or contrition his distance from his fellows. It naturally follows that many of his poems resemble ritual acts, either of invocation or of exorcism. In the invocatory poems, his "right-handed poems," as Graves might call them, the poet or initiate relates his own nature to that of "the altogether different" nine-fold Muse. In the poems of exorcism, or "left-handed poems," the poet defines his own true nature, and disengages himself from the sleep-walkers at the edge of the circle. Invocation, exorcism and terror are combined in "Instructions to the Orphic Adept." This poem, one of the greatest in the language, is in part Graves's restoration and translation of fragments of inscribed gold tablets found in the (circa 4th century B.C.E.) graves of Orphic adepts, and in part his own addition to the assembled fragments. The adept, in his death-journey through Hades, is enjoined to avoid the "common rout" who drink from the spring of Forgetfulness. Rather he should go to the pool of Memory, overshadowed by the hazel of wisdom:

... This holy pool is fed
By dripping water; guardians stand before it.
Run to this pool, the pool of Memory,
Run to this pool.

Then will the guardians scrutinize you, saying:
'Who are you, who? What have you to remember?
Do you not fear Ophion's flickering tongue?
Go rather to the spring beneath the cypress,
Flee from this pool.'

Then you shall answer: 'I am parched with thirst.
Give me to drink. I am a child of Earth,
But of Sky also, come from Samothrace.
Witness the glint of amber on my brow.
Out of the Pure I come, as you may see.
I also am of your thrice-blessed kin,
Child of the three-fold Queen of Samothrace:
Have made full quittance for my deeds of blood,
Have been by her invested in sea-purple,
And like a kid have fallen into milk.
Give me to drink, now I am parched with thirst,
Give me to drink!'

The three-fold Queen of Samothrace is the White Goddess, whose children welcome the adept with fruit and flowers, and give him to drink. She is the earliest of man's deities, and for Graves the noblest, being Magna Mater, the Great Mother, but decried "for a witch or a common drab" by all usurping male gods. She contains them all, just as the most heretical of madonnas, the 15th century *Vierge Ouvrante*, contains God the Father and God the Son in her body. No one can sustain such a vision of the Goddess for long, and for Graves she seems to reveal herself at three distinct levels. If she is the Mother of All Living, she is also "the Sow-Who-Eats-Her-Own-Farrow," and, at a still lower level, the Other Woman who breaks up every settled household.

THE YOUNG GRAVES

GRAVES TODAY

At all or any of these levels she is also the Muse, who quickens her poet, destroys him, and gives him his final peace in Hades. Graves, however, would deny all talk of distinct levels, and attribute it to lack of spiritual hardihood:

"A true poem is necessarily an invocation of the White Goddess, or Muse, the Mother of All Living, the ancient power of fright and lust — the female spider or the queen-bee whose embrace is death."

Most of Graves's later poems are full of the presence of the Goddess, who gives them their curious piety, their wry happiness, their acceptance of the worst. I don't understand, however, why he refers so briefly to the Goddess in her aspect of Mnemosyne, or Memory.

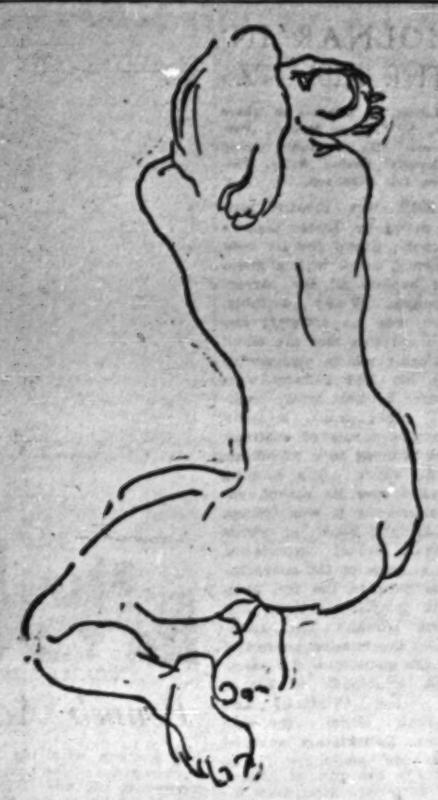
Keats, in his account of Mnemosyne in the two drafts of Hyperion, seems to have had an intuition of her denied to Graves. Mnemosyne could never be the Sow - Who - Eats - Her - Own-Farrow, or the third side of any domestic triangle. Purest Memory herself, she bears nine daughters, the Muses. The root meaning of the word Muse is "think," or "remember." Surely this suggests that it is the function of the poet to recollect, not to invent. Then what he recalls is precisely what the Orphic adept recalls when he drinks from the pool of Mnemosyne or Memory. The adept recalls his origin: and the poet does the same. In each case the recollection is of a former style of life: and in each case it is Mnemosyne, and no "ancient power of fright and lust," who inspires the recollection. The Sow cannot be coeval with Mnemosyne.

In "The White Goddess," that very exciting and daunting book, Graves provides the historical background for his beliefs. If anyone has got bogged down in one of the more difficult chapters, I hope he will not think of Robert Graves as a kind of boring, oracular figure living in a closed world of correspondences unperceived by the general reader. The contrary is true. His poems are the work of an extremely generous and irascible man, demonstrative both in his attachments and aversions. His mythological interests have in no way beclouded his poetry. He is the great contemporary master of a pure, plain, middle style of English, and resolutely rejects all magpie treasures, all freakish or accidental effects. His style is the proper instrument for his verse-fables. The style disciplines the fantasy, but, as he writes:

... thereafter
Begins that lubberland of dream and laughter,
The red-and-white-flower-spangled hedge, the grass
Where Apuleius pastured his Gold Ass,
Where young Gargantua made whole holiday ...

Graves's generous and irascible nature is expressed in other fields, notably in historical research, and what is, for Graves, its natural by-product: controversy. He has strayed into so many specialist fields that the professionals naturally distrust him. I think that, in his astonishing work on the Orphic fragments, and in his restoration — if that is the right word — of "The Alphabet Calendar of Amergin" and "The Song of Blodeuwedd," he demonstrates his clear advantage over the professionals. His reputation with the general public is based mainly on his historical novels, particularly the 'Claudius' and 'Sergeant Lamb' volumes, and on his autobiography, "Good-bye to All That." It is curious that the three best English autobiographies of modern times — Graves's, Yeats's and Edwin Muir's — have all been written by poets. The fame of the historical novels frees me from the necessity of commenting on them.

Graves is celebrated also as a jovial denouncer of most of the best poets of the last 50 years. A friend of mine who attended his Clark Lectures at Cambridge asked a research student what he had thought of them. "Not much," he answered. "Oh, why?" "He's so *alive*," the research student answered, in honest revulsion. A clue to Graves's contentiousness is to be found in his regard for two English worthies, John Skelton and Ben Jonson, with each of whom he has an affinity. May he long continue, like Ben Jonson, to lay down the law, and, like John Skelton, to defy it!



ANNA TICHO: Figure Study (Ink Drawing)
Two of the artist's graphic works have just been acquired by the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam

AN EARLY KIBBUTZ

By Carl Levine

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BROOK FARM. Edited by Henry W. Sams. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1958. 371 pp. $5.00.

THE popular mind tends to equate American culture with commercialism — or, more politely, with materialism. It is not well enough known, perhaps, that Americans have had a long and noble tradition of opposition to conformity, of vigorous protest against a world "too much with us."

This opposition has been not merely literary or intellectual in character, but has frequently taken the form of actual withdrawal from a society whose prevailing mores have made "the good life" seem difficult of attainment. Scattered throughout American history are more than 70 different experiments in utopian socialism, some of them still very much alive today, like the Koinonia colony at Americus, Georgia—where white and coloured men doggedly continue to live and work together in a spirit of brotherhood, despite boycott and terrorism.

Possibly the most engaging of these American pre-kibbutzic experiments (1840-1847) in communal living was Brook Farm in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, a few miles from Boston. The purpose of the association, as stated by its founder, George Ripley, in a letter to his friend and fellow Transcendentalist, Ralph Waldo Emerson, (written in the hope of interesting the great man in joining the community) was to bring about a union between intellectual and manual labour,

"to guarantee to the highest mental freedom by providing all with labour adapted to their tastes and talents, and securing to them the fruits of their industry; to do away with the necessity of menial services by opening the benefits of education and the profits of labour to all; and thus to prepare a society of liberal, intelligent, and cultivated persons, whose relations with each other would permit a more simple and wholesome life than can be led amidst the pressure of our competitive institutions."

Though Emerson, as well as his disciple Thoreau, were highly sympathetic to the scheme, they were far too individualistic to be snared into close contact with the fellow human beings they were so eager to reform. Nevertheless, they visited the community from time to time and took a lively interest in the Brook Farm Association, as it was called, which eventually numbered 100 souls.

"Autobiography of Brook Farm" is a selected collection of letters, journal excerpts, public statements, reminiscences, etc., of the principal participants in the group, some of whom later became famous (Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles A. Dana, John S. Dwight), as well as of a whole flock of lesser Transcendentalists.

Reading these early documents — which have a vividness that makes the experiences and crises they describe seem alive even after these 100 years and more — we learn that each of those who wrote about the Farm viewed the experiment in communal living in a different light. Some of the observations and criticisms seem strangely familiar. Thus, Emerson writing in his Journals in 1843 notes that though in the early "heroic age" of Brook Farm all the members personally knew one another and "priest and cook conversed at night of the day's work," this intimacy no longer existed because the group had grown so large.

Also, the New England pre-kibbutz mothers of 1843 seem to have had some doubts about the *tipul* their offspring were receiving in the common nursery. "Eggs might be hatched in ovens," comments Emerson ironically, "but the hen on her own account much preferred the old way. A hen without her chickens was but half a hen." In their own genteel way these ladies also resented being saddled with "the services." On wash day too many of them were apt to catch cold, so that the gentlemen were forced to wring and hang out the clothes themselves.

Despite complaints about gossip and lack of privacy, and intimations of personality clashes, the group itself was quite compatible and for a community of this kind, remarkably undogmatic. The picture which comes through from reading these letters and diaries is one of irrepressible gaiety and serious discussion; of high ideals and simple living; of good fun as well as hard work in the communal fields and shops.

Most of the members of the Association were socialists in principle, believing with George Ripley that the world's evils were due, not to the shortcomings of human nature, but to "the imperfect institutions under which that nature is trained and developed." It was not surprising, therefore, that very early in the history of the community, Brook Farm changed from a private, idyllic little retreat from the world, into a centre of agitation for a new re-grouping of society, inspired by the ideas of Fourier, the members enthusiastically adopted, as far as they were able, his plan of "phalanxes" — large groups living in communal houses, working co-operatively under elected supervisors.

Unfortunately, devoted as they were, the Brook Farmers were impatient with routine and did not kindly take to supervision. And they were gloriously impractical. There was no organization, no authority, each man the master of his own actions. For a long time the community's industrial enterprises were miserably unprofitable. Characteristically, though deep in debt, the Association decided to expand operations and were in the process of building a huge "Phalanstery" capable of accommodating 200 persons, when the wooden structure caught fire and burned to the ground, bringing this utopian experiment to a spectacular end.

At the time, of course, none would admit defeat. Like true zealots they fervently believed Brook Farm would forge ahead, stronger for having endured the disaster. Wrote John Allen: "Fire may burn our dwellings, floods destroy our provisions, foes without, and within if possible, may war upon us, but the gates of hell, the maddened elements, the concentrated selfishness and ferocity of civilization cannot prevail against us. Under God we will triumph yet."

Though the community did linger on for a while, it eventually folded up — there was no Transcendentalist "Jewish Agency" to keep it going, alas.

Was Brook Farm a failure? History gives us no sure answer. The answer lies, perhaps, in the mind of each of us who reads the record.

WHEN MOTHER'S AWAY

By PAULA ARNOLD

GREENGAGE SUMMER. By Rumer Godden. Macmillan, London. 1958. 216 pp. 12/6.

THIS is a subtly told story, beautifully written and without the least sentimentality, about an original family who go to France for an August holiday. Their father is botanizing in the Himalayas, the mother falls ill immediately on arrival and has to be taken to hospital. The eldest girl, Joss, a great beauty of 16, also falls ill on the first day and the four others are more or less left to their own devices.

They are the narrator, a precocious child of 13; Hester, aged ten, least original of the clan; Willmouse, neither credible nor attractive, a boy of seven who has the ambition to become a great *couturier* and designs dresses most of the time; and a greedy baby of four. The manager of the pension where they have come has taken over the mother's funds and though she feeds the children, she cannot and does not look after them. The owner, Miss Zist, has a mysterious English lover who takes pity on the four little ones and now and then gives them a good time.

When Joss recovers and comes down, Eliot, the Englishman, falls in love with her and there are fireworks. All the children adore him and not unnaturally, hate Miss Zist, who treats them very badly. There is a counterpoint of mystery, skilfully woven into the story of a children's blissful summer holiday — altogether the narrative is exceedingly good — but the melodramatic last chapter is not to this reviewer's liking. The best parts are the dreamy garden scenes and those in which the French characters are indirectly revealed — Paul, the overworked kitchen drudge, Madame Corbet, the moustachioed manager, and others, both staff and visitors. Perhaps I should add that men will find this book less delightful, but to me it gave very great pleasure, which I cannot say of many books of 1958.

A TRAUMA ASSUAGED

MARY ANN By Alex Karmel. The Viking Press, New York. 1958. 256 pp. $3.

THIS is a first novel — or rather a long story — of promise, being original in subject and treatment, well written in the most clinical style imaginable, and made credible up to the last chapter. By the by, after having read hundreds of efficiently written modern novels I see it clearly — the snag is far less the difficult first chapter, but the last. Not only knowing when to stop — so many last chapters are superfluous. But also to stop with a bang, not a whimper.

To return to this exceeding odd tale. Mary Ann, a schoolgirl living with her silly mother and indifferent stepfather, is raped in the little park near her Manhattan home. She tells nobody, but in the violent reaction leaves home and school, just before the final examination, finds a post in a shop, takes a room, and lives an aimless, dream-ridden life, employed mainly in keeping herself clean and avoiding all contacts, especially human. One day she is on the point of throwing herself into the river, in the same sleepy, aimless way she does everything, when a passing workman grabs her arm. He takes her home with him, and in her trancelike state she prefers going to his rooms — he has two in a basement — than to her hot attic.

The man does not molest her, she sleeps in one room, he in another — but he will not let her leave. He keeps her imprisoned for many weeks, telling her only that she is "his last chance." We guess that she keeps him from drinking himself to death. There is no companionship, no affection growing on her side. Yet she takes to doing things for him, to washing his things, to cooking what he brings home. One day, after he has asked her to marry him and she has refused horror-struck, he leaves the door open and she goes out.

So far everything has been described most plausibly, with meticulous care as to physical details. But now comes the snag — Mary Ann returns to her "saviour" of her own free will — as in a fairytale his gross and heavy body becomes light and fresh, and they are married. The girl now writes to her mother and gives her address, and the mother and daughter meet again — to no purpose. That is all.

Round the Bookshops

"....Have you read Jabotinsky's comedy Nekhar (Strange Land)?" asked Maxim Gorky in a letter written in 1913 to A. Gruzenberg. "It's excellent, and in general Jabotinsky is a wonderfully interesting person: clever and honest in his writing. His comedy made me roar and I recommend it to everyone as an example of good and honest writing." This comedy has now been turned into Hebrew from the Russian by Hanania Reichman and has been jointly published by Eri Jabotinsky and Amihai. Another volume just published is Raphael Giovanioli's Spartacus, translated and adapted by Ze'ev Jabotinsky, together with nine of Jabotinsky's original stories, as well as a third volume containing a collection of his feuilletons and articles. Two more volumes are in the press.

Ya'acov Haft has written his B'ron Kokhvei Erev (When the Evening Stars Sing, Newman) in lyrical prose and an attractive Hebrew, but whether he relates his past experiences or observes man and nature, he never wakes rhetorical. The title of the book, a slightly "modified" version of "when the morning stars sang together" in the thirty-eighth chapter of Job, seems appropriately phrased for a writer who has reached the evening of his life.

Writers come and writers go, and some, in passing, leave their mark on the literature in which they have been working and a precious few even on the literature of the world. B.Y. Mikhali has concerned himself in L'yad Ha'arna'im (At the Work Stool, Dvir—Hebrew Writers Association, IL3.500) with Hebrew literature and gives a series of pen portraits of the writers who concerned themselves with it, tracing its continuity and outlining its main currents.

Haim Arbiv and Shlomo Bukai seem to have considered Gamal Abdul Nasser's credo embodied in his Hafilosofia Shel Hamahapekha (The Philosophy of the Revolution, Gadish, IL2.250) important enough for the Hebrew reader to know about and have therefore translated it into Hebrew. This miniature "Mein Kampf" contains Nasser's expansionist programme and reflects Egypt's attitude to Israel. An "epilogue" on the political implications of the dictator's ambitions written by Binyamin Eliav, Kol Yisrael's political commentator, concludes the volume.

Most fighting units are formed and solidified on the training ground; each man knows his place and his job. It is only in emergency situation that an individual or a group of fighters breaks away from the book-rules and masters the situation with *ad hoc* cunning and expediency. Such was the case of David Sterling, M'fakked Harfa'im (The Phantom Major and the Special Air Service, Hebrew by Ya'acov Goldman, Ma'arakhot, IL5) by Virginia Cowles This is the tale of a unit that was born in the storm of battle, fathered by a young, dynamic and "eccentric" officer. "We too," (the Jewish volunteers from Eretz Yisrael) writes Sgan Aluf Carmi in the introduction, "found the opportunity to cooperate with the Special Air Service behind the enemy lines." Another Ma'arakhot publication is Kakh Anashim Eleh (Take These Men, Hebrew by Amiram Levtov, IL5) in which Cyril Joly relates the true and interesting story of a member of the armoured corps during the Western Desert fighting. Introduction by Aluf Hayim Barlev. M. H.

Glueck's New Book

The personal experiences of Nelson Glueck in archaeological work in the Holy Land are told in "Rivers in the Desert," which Farrar, Straus & Cudahy have just published in N.Y.

In his book he tells of his work in the Negev, where his expeditions have located about 600 ancient sites on which civilization once flourished.

Farrell 'Fleuve'

The creator of Studs Lonigan, James T. Farrell, is starting a new series of novels which he calls the "major literary effort of my career." The series will bear the over-all title of "A Universe in Time," and Farrell expects to be at it for six to ten years. Farrell's latest book, an account of his trip to Israel, "It has come to Pass," (Herzl Press), has just appeared.

PRIZE CONTROVERSY

THE controversy over the non-award of the Bialik Prize for fiction to S. Yizhar's "Days of Ziklag" (discussed on this page on January 2) was continued at a symposium on the subject held at the Hamedura Club in Tel Aviv last Saturday.

The participants included one of the Bialik Prize judges, Mr. J. Twersky, and three critics. Mr. Twersky, in justifying the failure to award the prize, said that the book "is one long interior monologue and I shall give you a prize if you succeed in finishing the whole book — and not in a matter of years." Other participants remarked that difficulty is not a negative quality in itself, and that many important books are difficult.

The leading young critic Dan Meron, who was the moderator of the symposium, said: "The claim that 'Days of Ziklag' is an irresponsible, 'nihilist' book, is just malicious gossip and the whole Bialik Fiction Prize affair has turned into a farce. The appearance of 'Days of Ziklag' is not only a great event for Hebrew literature, but also for the Hebrew language.

It is the most important attempt in Hebrew prose to turn the language into a new instrument of striking originality and one appropriate for a wide range of literary uses. The non-award of the prize this year is significant and characteristic of a certain trend in the second decade of the State, a trend towards philistinism, provincialism and the creation of a spiritual ghetto." *(Tim.)*

Life and Letters

Eliot on Muir

T.S. Eliot wrote a letter to the London "Times" last week, praising the paper's obituary of Edwin Muir, and then went on to say:

Nevertheless I hope that a personal tribute from an admirer will not be amiss. Muir's literary criticism had always seemed to me of the best of our time; after I came to know him I realised that it owed its excellence not only to his power of intellect and acuteness of sensibility but to those moral qualities which make us remember him, as you say justly, as "in some ways almost a saintly man."

It was more recently that I came to regard his poetry as ranking with the best poetry of our time. As a poet he began late; as a poet he was recognised late; but some of his finest work — perhaps his very finest work — was written when he was already over 60. His two most recent volumes of verse, "The Labyrinth" and "One Foot in Eden," are, I think, those which contain more of his best work than any other; and the still more recent and as yet unpublished poems which I have seen show no falling off in quality. For this late development we are reminded of the later poetry of Yeats; and Muir had to struggle with bad health also: but in the one case as in the other (and Muir is by no means unworthy to be mentioned together with Yeats) we recognise a triumph of the human spirit.

Burns Bicentenary

January 25 is the bicentenary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's national bard, and will be celebrated by Burns Societies throughout the world. However, a "cauld blast" was given to Burns admirers in Edinburgh, the Scottish capital. The request of the Edinburgh District Burns Club Association to put up a memorial plaque in the Poets' Corner of St. Giles' Cathedral, Scotland's national kirk, was refused by the cathedral board, presumably because Burns's life did not fulfill the puritan ideal. (There is a memorial plaque to Burns in Westminster Abbey.) Members of the legal profession, and some members of the medical profession will not attend the bicentenary ceremony, apparently because of the poet's caustic verses on their professions.

W. H. Smith Prize

An annual award of £1,000 for an outstanding contribution to English literature has been announced by W. H. Smith and Son, the U.K. chain of booksellers. The work must be by a Commonwealth author, published in the U.K. during the previous two years, and written originally in English. There is no restriction on the type of book or on the age and standing of the author, except that nobody may win twice.

The three judges are Sir Harold Nicholson, the journalist and author, William Plomer, the poet and writer, and Miss C.V. Wedgwood, the historian. They hope to reach a decision by July and award the prize in the autumn.

Boar's Market

Boris Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago" is in great demand in Bangkok — by the Russians. The Soviet Embassy there has bought up virtually all copies of the book. The large-circulating Bangkok newspaper, "Tasso," said that not a single copy of the novel could be found in the city.

LURE OF THE LEFT BANK

THE DUD AVOCADO. By Elaine Dundy. Gollancz, London, 1958. 222 pp. 12s.

SALLY Jay Gorce, who has run away from school several times and according to her own showing — she is the narrator of this moral tale — must have been a terror to her family and teachers in many other ways, is sent to Paris by her rich Uncle Roger when she has at last finished college without further mishap, evidently on the recipe of "the hair of the dog that bit you." She spends a riotous year among the bums and half-baked artists of the Left Bank, has affairs with a number of assorted characters, goes to the Riviera with three of them, and flees to New York in a panic when her lover Larry turns out to be a criminal.

This revelation, meant as a bombshell, falls rather flat, at least as regards this reader, who would be astonished by nothing about the crew with which Sally Jay runs around. In New York, trying to sublimate her recurrent nightmare of being a librarian — most frightening thought of all! — by becoming one, she meets her dream-man and is married to him straight away, also whisked off for a honeymoon in Japan.

All this sounds worse than it actually is. The sophistication is thinly slapped on, true; but the style is lively, often witty enough, sharp and astringent. P.A.

Teeth on Edge

When Lucian Freud, the young British painter and grandson of Sigmund Freud, was recently brought up before a magistrate for his sixteenth traffic offence, the Magistrate advised him: "I think you ought to see a psychiatrist and, having regard to your name, I think you will see the point of that." According to "The Times" report, the driver of the other car claimed that "When I asked him for particulars, he pushed me aside, hailed a passing taxi, jumped into it and went off." The Magistrate exclaimed: "What an extraordinary thing to do. Did he seem to be in a dream?" The "Times" also reports that Freud's passenger was "Stephen Spender, editor and journalist, of Haymarket."

Stamp of the Week

The International Geophysical Year ended, philatelically, with the arrival in Britain on New Year's Eve of first day covers from Ecuador bearing the stamp issued there on December 20.

The covers were postmarked by the Ecuadoran Postmaster General himself at Vanguard Station No. 5, which is 11,700 feet above sea level, on the slopes of Mount Cotopaxi. Since the launching of the first sputnik in October, 1957, American technicians at this station have maintained a continuous watch on the satellites and these provide the theme of the stamp's design. H. M. HYLL.

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ODE TO THE BISTRO

YOU can guess how the Parisian *bon vivant* feels when he sees the old Parisian bistros, the oh, so intimate eating-places, being pulled down here, there and everywhere, even in the Latin Quarter, to make way for new-fangled self-service restaurants, those standardised establishments — as functional and soulless as petrol stations — where machines in human shape are refuelled with pre-cooked calories. Surely this is the beginning of the end of civilized living in the world's capital *of savoir vivre!*

True, all is not lost yet. Perhaps the new and the old, the bad and the good will continue to coexist here as elsewhere. The self-respecting Parisian who goes out for a meal not simply to satisfy an animal need but to indulge in the social graces, to be a somebody in convivial company, can still dine in plush at Maxim's, where his hand will be kissed by the costumed Turk who serves the coffee. And if his purse is modest, if he does not mind a carpet of sawdust instead of deep-pile rugs, if he prefers free comradeship to expensive fawning, then he will be just as happy, if not more so, at the plain *bistro* round the corner.

Is it conceivable, for instance, that the *Rendezvous des Chauffeurs* will ever close down? For half a century this bistro has stood its ground. Its age is indicated on the facade by the tell-tale fresco showing two overdressed ladies out for a drive through the Bois de Boulogne in a horseless landau. May they continue their leisurely promenade long after future generations have flown away into outer space!

Now, without any false sentiment, what sort of a joint is the *Rendezvous des Chauffeurs?* It has hardly changed down the eventful years although the environment has been transformed. When it first opened its doors, it looked out on a broad, deserted avenue on the fringe of the town. Today there is an endless surge of traffic, and in the side streets, where the open fields used to be, juke-boxes play all day and all night in disreputable bars while droves of prostitutes walk the pavements.

What with wars and revolutions, however, the clientèle at the *Rendezvous* is different from what it used to be. There is a heavy sprinkling of foreigners, White Russian taxi-drivers, Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Eastern Europe, fugitives from Franco Spain and other outlandish folk, from Asia, from Africa. There are many Algerians, some Jewish, others Moslems. Among the regular French customers, there are labourers, artisans, shopkeepers and clerks, a local police inspector, the woman who sells newspapers across the way, her boon friend the purblind lottery-ticket vendor, and another woman who hawks around both newspapers and lottery-tickets — she is slightly mad and possibly has aristocratic blood in her veins, being the illegitimate daughter of a once-famous society beauty.

Then there are the occasional, or rather the seasonal people: the provincial politicians attending a conference in the nearby assembly hall, the dancers and actors and musicians from one of

PARIS LETTER

the neighbourhood theatres, the English and American tourists.

Almost everybody knows almost everybody else at the *Rendezvous;* but there is familiarity without any intrusion on privacy. The elegant bejewelled couple who at first glance look like thirty and on closer scrutiny can be seen to be in the sixties, obviously do not want anybody to speak to them, and nobody does. When the Russian duke hobbles in painfully on sticks after an absence of several months, his paralysis is tactfully ignored. But the elderly blue-eyed cat wakes up, jumps on to his lap, and is treated to titbits. The affectionate tippling waitress knows whom to fondle and whom not to fondle, whose glass she can finish and whose glass should not be touched.

None of the *Rendezvous* frequenters are strangers. They do not greet each other in the street; but if any two of them were unexpectedly to come face to face in a far-off city or distant land, they would fly into each other's arms like long-lost brethren. For, whatever their station in life, the colour of their skin, their origins and destiny, they have a profound bond in common: day in, day out, winter and summer, when the pavement terrace is enclosed in glass or when it is hedged in with boxed privet, year after year they eat together, commune together at the *Rendezvous des Chauffeurs.*

In a sea of corruption and profiteering, the *Rendezvous* is a firm rock of honesty and decency. It is a family concern. The mother, less fastidious than her grown-up children, picks up the grated cheese with her fingers to spread it over the macaroni. But there are no dirty tricks in the back-kitchen, where three chefs in ceiling-high white hats sweat from morning to midnight to fill hundreds of bellies — four-score at a session, for that is the maximum seating capacity in the one small longish room which is made to look bigger by the reflections in the dull mirrors all round the walls. The tables are laid with paper table-cloths, a fresh one for every newcomer. Customers make up their own bills, and the harried waitresses pocket the money without counting it. Everybody trusts everybody else here. Who would be thievish at the *Rendezvous* where the main dishes, some of them peasant recipes, are cheaper than what they would cost if prepared at home?

Every day, at a set hour, the newsvendor with the early edition of *"France-Soir"* — he is known as the *fellagha* because, with his wild looks and the awful shrieks of a dumb man trying to speak, he is the prototype of a mountain bandit — descends on the *Rendezvous.* Then comes the fiddler, the singer, the accordionist. They are given plentiful alms but are not treated like beggars. Before going off they take a drink at the zinc-covered bar and chat as equals with their fellows.

It's not so much what you eat as the way you eat at a bistro, that wholesomely stirs the gastric juices. The miserable wretches that patronise the neon-lit self-service pseudo-palaces with the canned music are probably in for ulcers. Serves them right!

MAURICE CARR

MOLNAR IN THE KIBBUTZ

"Lilliom," a Fantasy in Three Acts, by Ferenc Molnar. Performers: The Dramatic Group of Kvutzat Gesher Haziv. Producer: Issi Avrahami.

HERE was theatre produced by Gesher Haziv's dramatic group for its own audience, acted with a gusto that evoked all the correct responses. Very suitably, there was no scenery; the back curtains and the small platforms which represented both hill and balcony were covered by neat brown sacking; other props, a table, chairs, a couple of saplings, were reduced to a minimum.

The entire cast's miming excelled over its acting, enthusiastic as it was, except where the book of words crossed actual experience, e.g. in some of the conversations between the two girls, Julia (played by Clila) and Maria (Rivka). The standard of the miming accounted for the success of the comic roles, principally of Fiakor the crook (Yitzhak) and Vladimir (Ishai), the café owner. Enunciation suffered from the customary faults. Meir, in the part of Lilliom, put up a very good show indeed, but his task would have been less arduous if exuberance had been more often transferred to implication; still, a good performance. The Widow Muscat (Devora) certainly over-dramatised her role. A special word should be said for the benign but firm Heavenly Judge of Uri.

Contribution Queried

The play was produced by I. Abrahami, who has done a satisfactory job with performers who, it cannot be over-emphasised in their favour, can only rehearse in their spare time. The audience liked "Lilliom"; so did I within the limits of the production. Yet it is arguable whether such amateur groups, with the enthusiastic potential noticeable at Gesher Haziv, are not losing their time by doing work which the professional companies can do much better. Living in a key sector of the country, would they not be making a more vital contribution to the Israel theatre by writing and producing indigenous plays, however weak the initial results might be? Improvements would follow naturally in the developing society of this country and also by taking professional progress as a measuring rod for amateur efforts based on local material in the fullest sense of the word.

H.

SHMUEL BONNEH: "Kol Nidrei" (oil).

Bonneh Achieves Simplicity

IN common with his contemporaries of the post-1948 generation, Shmuel Bonneh, who is exhibiting oils at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art, is a realist within the terms of a flat decorative. Like theirs too, his style tends towards simplicity of arrangement and colours, wide vacant background and motifs placed across the lower foreground ("Lulav and Etrog" and the two "Haifa Landscapes"). What, however, distinguishes Bonneh is the depth of his conception and his problem of balancing a narrative method with pictorial values.

Jewish Ritual

From 1955 to 1957 he painted Jewish ritual in the fashion of primitive picture books, full but well composed canvases in gold, blue and green ("Torah Shrine" and "Feast of Tabernacles"), the heraldic in "Young Lion," Byzantinism in "Revelations of Ezekiel." The impression conveyed is that of a sincerity lacking the self-confidence of maturity.

Development during 1958 was fast and coherent. Detail is economized; the palette has become less lush and the introduction of white and grey, sometimes relieved by crimson, shows greater austerity. The childlike delineation of ritual has evolved into a preoccupation with the Prophet Ezekiel. Composition can be very striking ("Kol Nidrei" and "The Death of Saul"); again the heraldic note ("Daniel in the Lion's Den"). Even the large-headed figures are characterized by forthright strength (at its most impressive in "Moses").

Bonneh's three latest pictures are not concerned with the religious element. "View of Carmel," similar in idea to the "Landscape," is varied by the elliptical horizontality of its foreground. "Fishermen" sums up the Bonneh approach: above all simplicity, descriptive motifs, and two men, serious, almost sad-looking, despite their physical strength.

Bonneh is an artist to be watched.

H.

Varied Influences At Russian Show In London

LONDON. —

THE Exhibition of Russian Paintings in London is more interesting than exciting, more illuminating than inspiring, as reported on this page last Friday. But the ikons are a category apart. Then there are also some biblical paintings of the 15th and 17 century: the Prophet Elijah is depicted as a calm, almost phlegmatic fellow with a Czar-Nicholas-beard, not at all the man of uncompromising principle and fiery character who went up to heaven in a storm. King David and King Solomon are represented, in another of these series, as Prophets. There is a strange lack of knowledge of the Bible in all of these Biblical paintings.

The *Chandra*, that mood of inexplicable gloom that descends upon every good Russian from time to time — even upon good Communists — comes to the fore in many of the portraits, which are otherwise not very striking, except two — Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky. This is not accidental. The best paintings in this exhibition belong to the era of liberal movements in Russia in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. The painters who were contemporaries of Dostoyevski, Tolstoy and Mayakovski show much more daring, innovation and character than the contemporaries of Stalin and Serov.

Jewish Painters

Two identifiable Jewish painters are represented in the exhibition: the great landscape painter Isaak Ilyich Levitan (1860-1900), and Anatoly Pavlovich Levitin, who was born in 1922. It is amazing that Levitan, a Jew from the Pale of Settlement, painted the best two landscapes in an exhibition representing 700 years of Russian painting. Apart from superb technique, Levitan's colours are exquisite and his feel for the Russian scenery is uncanny. He is in his way as lyrical as Lermontov when it comes to Mother Russia... Levitin is a son of the Revolution. His stuff is competent but pedestrian.

S. J. GOLDSMITH

HEDVA LIFSHITZ-TRESSLER: View of Jerusalem
From the artists' exhibition to be opened tomorrow at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem.

Rubinstein Gallery Opens Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum will be dedicated on January 22. Mme. Rubinstein, head of the giant U.S. cosmetics industry that bears her name, will be present, Mr. E. Peri, Chairman of the America Israel Cultural Foundation, told the press on Monday.

The Pavilion, with its spacious galleries for the showing of art works, completes a "cultural triangle" in the heart of Tel Aviv, the other two points being the Mann Auditorium and Habimah Theatre.

The handsome building features an art library in the basement, mobile screens to extend wall space and adjustable lighting for every painting. Designed by Rechter Associates, the Pavilion cost some I£400,000, half of which was contributed by Mme. Rubinstein, it was stated by Mr. E. Kolb, Director of the Museum. The remainder was financed by the Museum by means of long term loans and through various contributions, while the site itself was donated by the Municipality.

The present Museum building in Rothschild Boulevard will continue to hold exhibitions simultaneously with the new Pavilion.

For the gala opening in 10 days the Pavillion will show outstanding works owned by the Museum as well as three paintings contributed by Mme. Rubinstein — two Utrillo landscapes and a portrait of the donor by the Brazilian painter Portinari.

TECHNION TEACHER TO LIBERIA U.

HAIFA. — Dr. I. Vradjali, of the Technion's Faculty of Science, has been appointed for a two-year term to head the pre-engineering programme of the University of Liberia, and will shortly leave to assume his duties in Monrovia. He will aid the formulation of curriculum and programme of the course, which is just being established, and lecture in mechanics.

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4th Week, Cary Grant
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INDISCREET
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DRAMA IN CASBA
2nd Week

MOGRABI 12th Week
ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
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3.30, 6.45, 9.45

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FRANCOISE AROUL
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Paramount Presents
St. Louis Blues
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The Blue-Bell Girls of the Paris "Lido"
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SHDEROTH
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TAMAR
Kirk Douglas
Susan Hayward in
Their Secret Affair
A Warner Bros Film
Continuous matinees at 10, 12, 2, 4.
Evening: 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET
Ava Gardner
Stewart Granger, David Niven in
M.G.M.'s comedy hit
The Little Hut
Sat. 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

YARON
Diana Dors
Britain's top screen favourite star, with
Rod Steiger
in M.G.M.'s suspenseful love-crime drama of a Half-Angel and Half-Devil woman
The Unholy Wife

ZAMIR
True Story of The Norwegian Scarlet Pimpernel
In Such a Night

Zafon
2 Week 2
Cannes Prize Winner 1958
KANAL
("They Loved Life")
The heroic and humane story of the fight of the Polish underground in 1944.

Radio Review

FRYE ON THE GRILL

SOME of the most controversial, interesting and disturbing programmes on Kol Yisrael have been given us by Peter Frye. One might also add original as far as Israel is concerned. Mr. Frye's series of interviews in "Each and Everyone" have also been original in that he has been able to literally poke his nose into all sorts of privacies, physical and otherwise, without the slightest trace of embarrassment. Both the merits and bad taste of his technique have been discussed by others in this column before, but last week's programme gave a new flick to the Fryepan: a panel of newspaper critics and Kol Yisrael staff were invited to express their views on "Each and Everyone."

Frye cleverly controlled the discussion by early playing a cutback of an interview that once brought a storm of protest from listeners: personal, painful questions put to a normal 11-year-old son of almost totally deaf and dumb parents. Unfortunately, however, during the subsequent discussion with the critics, he could not restrain himself sufficiently to refrain from interjections and leave it to his admirers and detractors to do all the talking.

His admirers were many, but nearly all of them had reservations. It was generally agreed that Frye had applied a new technique with great success and succeeded in bringing the listener face to face with types he might otherwise never meet, much less get to know. In this way, many of the problems affecting the lives of Israelis, both Jews and non-Jews, had been aired, or at least brought to keener notice. A minority were against the asking of too personal questions. "Why does he think he has the right to do so?" they asked — "Why does he ask questions like 'are you happy'?" (who will give you an honest answer?)"

Typical reactions came from Miriam Tamir who suggested that Frye's questions probably raised all sorts of doubts in the child's mind and would later disturb him; and Lea Porat who pooh-poohed this idea but then plaintively asked "How can he have the heart to ask such questions?" She went on to answer herself, saying that Frye's character was of an aggressive nature, but it was this quality that made his programmes.

"Peter's character" nearly became the theme of the evening and there is no doubt that that is what lies at the root of the trouble with "Each and Everyone." While Frye explained that he would not have continued the interview if he felt he was upsetting the child and produced a psychiatrist's report reasoning that no harm would be done to a child well protected by "self-compensation" (one could just as well reason the opposite) it is clear that his cold-bloodedness is what upsets his listeners as much as the character of his questions.

Good taste and "when to stop" cannot be measured; good taste in a radio programme is very much dependent upon how the radio personality comes over. All the discussion about the boy and the psycho-analysis seemed beside this point.

The discussion was not very relaxed, which is natural enough when you have to criticize someone to his face. There was a little stilted laughter in which everyone joined to try and ease some of the tension. Everyone called Mr. Frye "Peter," a nice informal Israel custom which, however, seemed too personal for a public dissection. Mikemaster Shmuel Rosen got in the only light touch of the evening when he confessed that he didn't own a radio.

The discussion will be continued in a fortnight, when we hope Mr. Frye will invite a wider public.

•

FRIDAY programmes bring us a full evening of classical music. Following the early concert over Galei Zahal one can listen to the news at nine and then switch over to Kol Yisrael for more classical fare until 10.30. Then follows a half hour of torture entitled "Israel Folk Dances"; a more raucous contrast can hardly be imagined. To make things worse, the same dances are nearly always played. Anyway, they all sound the same after a few weeks. The result: with Galei Zahal closed at that hour, one switches off the radio and inevitably turns it on again too late for the late news. *Rachmonus!*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME: I.P.O. plays Verdi's Requiem, first part (Sunday at 9.30); "Curtain Up" presents "Don't Lose Your Temper," (Monday at 9.30); Kol Yisrael Orchestra conducted by Michael Taube with Jerome Lowenthal (piano) in All-Beethoven programme (Tuesday at 8.30); "Half-Past Midnight" (Wednesday at 9.30); "Each and Everyone" (Thursday at 9.30); Friday Evening Concert: Haydn, Brahms, Stravinsky (at 9.30); "Martha," opera by Flotow, first part, (Saturday at 4.30).

M.R.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 368, 36.8 & 41.7 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Service (R) 6.37 Exercise. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Berlioz: Overture "Roman Carnival," op. 9. Smetana: "Wallenstein's Camp," op. 14. Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 1 in G-minor, op. 26. Cimarosa: Overture "Secret Marriage." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.
3.15 Programme for Youngsters. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme. Gluck: Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis". Charpentier: "Magnificat". Beethoven: Symphony No. 7 in A, op. 92. 6.00 "On this & that" arr. by S. Hass. 6.15 Hobbies' Bag — M. Tamir. 6.30 Programme by A. Schmuckler & Y. Shimoni. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.50 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.65 Ron Ami. 8.00 Programme on Debussy written by M. Ohad. 8.45 Rawitz and Landauer (Duo-Pianists). 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Respighi: "The Birds," Suite for Orchestra, played by the Vienna State Opera Orchestra, conducted by Franz Litschauer. Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D, op. 19, played by Josef Szigeti, with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. Schumann: Symphony No. 2 in E-flat-major ("Rhenish"), op. 97, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Vilen Blodek: Flute Concert (Soloist: Carl Ancerl) Monteverdi: Motet - Madrigal (Conductor: Paul Hindemith). Dinu Lipatti: Piano Concerto in the Classical Style (Soloist: Felicia Blumenthal). 9.46 Light Music. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert: Weber: Overture "Oberon", Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto No. 5, op. 37 (Soloist: Leonid Kogan). 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.
3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.25 Opera: Donizetti: "Daughter of the Regiment"—Second Sel. (Conductor: Mario Rossi). 5.35 "Art & Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 "Collegium Musicum" with Georg Haas (Oboe); David Lein-Han (Violin); Thelma Yellin (Cello); and Arieh Sachs (Cembalo). Francois Couperin: "Apotheose de Lully." 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu, chap. 61 & 62. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Talk by Y. Klinov. 9.25 "Jazz" — played by Ken Hanna and his Orchestra and the Ray Ellington Quartet. 9.55 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Haydn: Symphony No. 104 in D ("London") (Conductor: Yahli Waxman). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 480, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.
Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.97 M.
Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.)
Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.
Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (41.4, 216, 255 & 285 M.: Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs by Sharona Aharon. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart & Schumann. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Don't lose your Temper" — Programme by the Nahal Troupe. 10.00 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS
(19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.62). 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. "The District Auditor." British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: Today and Tomorrow: 9.00—11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programme (434 & 476 M.): Today: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 2.15 News. 4.30 "For Children." 7.00 News. 7.15 Stephane Grapelly Quintet. 10.00 "A Tribute to Robert Donat" by Ingrid Bergman, Sir Laurence Olivier, Marlene Dietrich, Greer Garson & Charles Laughton. 10.30 Edmundo Ros & his Orchestra. 11.00 News Tomorrow: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. From my Library. 2.15 News. 4.30 "Simon & Laura." 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News.

EXPORT FIRM REQUIRES
Assistant to Chief Accountant
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Only Grade A Professionals should apply, to: P.O.B. 14100, Tel Aviv, not later than January 26, 1959. Please enclose curriculum vitae, giving details of previous employment, and references.

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Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Occasional showers in the morning becoming partly cloudy in the afternoon.

Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

Weather Synopsis: A shallow depression over South Turkey with a cold front to Levant moving east.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	89	6	10	11
Tiberias	97	13	14	17
Haifa Port	72	10	17	19
Natanya	88	10	16	19
Tel Aviv Kirya	84	11	19	20
Tel Aviv Port	78	13	18	19
Lydda Airport	69	10	19	20
Jerusalem	69	8	13	14
Beersheba	53	9	17	15
Sdom	41	13	19	23
Eilat	30	13	24	25

"A) Humidity at 9 p.m. (%) at station time. C) Maximum wind velocity. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Tamara Pass (Zlotnick), from the U.S., after a speaking tour on behalf of Israel Bonds (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. E. Schechterman, Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, for Europe, to arrange for the purchase of equipment for the Municipal Health Service.

Rabbi Menahem Porush, for the U.S., on behalf of Agudat Yisrael.

Mr. Moshe Bartur, Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, for Strasbourg, to attend the conference of the Council of Europe. (by Swissair).

Mr. G. Schocken, editor of "Ha'aretz," for Zurich, with Mrs. Schocken. (by Swissair).

Dr. Ya'acov Picker, General Manager of the Dead Sea Bromine Company, for a week's visit to Paris and London on company business.

Mr. Shlomo Nahmias, former Foreign Ministry liaison officer with the U.N. Technical Aid Mission in Jerusalem, to Rome to take up his post as Second Secretary and head of the Consular Section of the Israel Embassy. (by El Al).

ATTENTION TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Save money and buy famous Swiss watches: Eterna, Marvin, Universal, Omega, Girard-Perregaux and other makes at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

255 IMMIGRANTS from North Africa and Eastern Europe arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Theodor Herzl on Thursday. They were sent to development areas in the South.

* * *

288 UNITS of plasma contributed by the Magen David Adom left for Cuba on Thursday aboard an El Al plane. The plasma is being sent to Cubans wounded in the recent fighting there.

Histadrut Supports Kanev National Health Scheme

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Executive on Thursday morning gave its support 'in principle' to the recommendations of the Kanev committee that a national health insurance scheme be implemented through the existing sick funds.

The meeting instructed the Histadrut Central Committee to appoint a sub-committee to work out Histadrut policy on details of the scheme. The motion was carried by the combined votes of Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and Oved Hadati; the lone General Zionist opposed, while Oved Hazioni and the Communists abstained.

Mr. Kanev, Chairman of the Committee and Director-General of Kupat Holim, sat in the place of honour on the rostrum. The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, interrupted his speech to praise Mr. Kanev's work, calling him "one of the world's most outstanding thinkers in the field of social services."

The Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, was conspicuously absent.

The demand of Dr. W. Abeles (Oved Hazioni), head of Jerusalem Kupat Holim, that the Histadrut support the formation of one state Sick Fund, set off a sharp exchange between himself on the one hand and Mr. Lavon and the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, on the other. Dr. Abeles charged that the sick funds were being used for "partisan purposes."

However, after Mr. Lavon rebutted this statement, Dr. Abeles announced that it would be struck from his party's proposal.

Dr. Abeles had pointed out that insured members of any of the six sick funds would be compelled to be financially associated with the various political parties if the funds remained autonomous.

Anti-Labour Assault

The Minister of Labour, for his part, regretted that the Israel Medical Association and the Pharmacists Association had allowed themselves to be used by right-wing parties for anti-labour purposes. The assault was not against separate sick funds, but against the entire labour movement, he said.

No one wished to prejudice the interests of private pharmacists, the Minister stressed.

Mr. Namir said that he personally felt that the 20 per cent of the population not included in the first stage of the scheme might be served either by a special sick fund or by private physicians under a British-style national health scheme.

Mr. Kanev declared that the transition from voluntary to compulsory health insurance would involve grave financial problems. Acceptance of the modifications proposed by the I.M.A. and the pharmacists would make the scheme even more expensive, he said.

950,000 New Members

At present the funds have 1,250,000 insured members; in the first stage of compulsory insurance the number would rise to 1,600,000, he said.

Those of Mr. Kanev's own proposals which were not accepted by the committee included a unified national health service as a final aim; hospitalization insurance as a service and not against payment of premiums (in stage two); and a five-year plan for hospital expansion. This latter suggestion set a target of seven hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared to the present six per 1,000.

Mr. Lavon noted that the Knesset and the Government had decided on national compulsory health insurance two years after the Histadrut made its decision. He belittled demands for "wholesale nationalization" put forward by the General Zionists and Herut, whom he accused of adopting "pseudo-Marxist slogans" to undermine the Histadrut. Turning to the Progressives, he accused them of inconsistency in calling for nationalization of health services but demanding the retention of cooperative bus ownership.

Mr. Lavon warned supporters of nationalization that the price they would have to pay for Kupat Holim's assets is "four times the value of all the shares in the bus cooperatives."

(See Letters to The Editor, P.6)

HIGHER TAX ON OVERTIME PAY

Employed professionals who put in overtime at their regular place of work will now have to pay more income tax on the overtime pay, according to a regulation gazetted in "Reshumot" on Thursday. The tax has gone up from 25 to 35 per cent.

Another regulation exempting allowances for professional literature from income tax was also gazetted.

The two regulations cover all professional employees previously listed by the Civil Service Commission, whether they work for the Government or for a private employer. The regulations are retroactive and refer to the 1958-59 tax years.

30,000 Children Sit For Secondary School Grants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 30,000 eight-grade elementary school children—nearly 25 per cent more than last year — on Thursday took examinations to decide to what extent each is to benefit from the secondary school graded fees scheme.

The children were given over 100 questions; those in the State schools had to answer them in 70 minutes and those in the State Religious schools in 80 minutes. The additional time was allowed because more questions on Jewish studies were set in the religious schools. Pupils were tested on what they had been taught during the year, having to choose the correct answer in each case from a list of four alternatives.

An innovation was questions on knowledge of English which, as the pupils were informed in advance, would not be reckoned in the exam results, but would help the Education Ministry to decide whether to introduce this subject next year as part of the examination syllabus.

The date of the exam was advanced on this occasion (instead of being held during March-April) so as to allow more time in which to select pupils for reduced fees, and to enable teachers to meet with parents so as to ensure that each child continues his studies at a school best suited to him — secondary, vocational or agricultural.

Apart from yesterday's exams, the final selection will also take into account the child's general record in grades 7 and 8 as well as, in some cases, aptitude tests.

In the examination a lower standard was set for new immigrant children and those of the Eastern communities, to compensate for their particular problems and difficult social conditions.

Knowledge, not intelligence, was the criterion, so as to test the children's ability to grasp what they are taught, the Ministry spokesman explained.

Under the graded fees system, now in its third year, children are allowed a reduction of up to 75 per cent. The scheme will cover the first three secondary school grades next year, and all four in the succeeding year. The precise reduction depends on the means of the parents and is decided on by special local authority committees.

Last year 35 per cent of those taking the exams were granted reduced fees. Out of 18,800 pupils who qualified during the last two years, 12,000 took advantage of the scheme.

On the average, the Ministry and local authorities pay 40 per cent of the school fees, and parents the remainder. The annual cost to the Ministry is at present nearly IL3m.

Beside the financial benefit, those eligible under the scheme enjoy priority in gaining admission to secondary schools, for some of which there are more candidates than places.

Left May Boycott Histadrut Elections

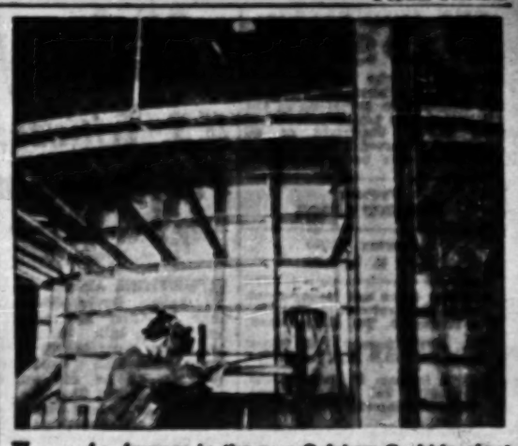
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda have threatened to boycott the Histadrut elections scheduled for early May, The Jerusalem Post learned on Thursday.

Mr. Y. Woschina of Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mr. Y. Nimri of Mapam and Mr. S. Smolinsky of Oved Hazioni met on Wednesday to discuss joint action on the Histadrut elections. If the Mapai majority does not accept their demands, they said their parties will boycott the elections.

Mr. Woschina told The Jerusalem Post that his party would not give way on its demand that no polling booths be set up in workplaces. It is understood that Mapam also is taking an extreme stand on this issue.

Mapai circles commented that as the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, initiated talks earlier in the week to keep the elections "clean," the declaration of the Opposition parties can only be regarded "as an electioneering stunt."



The main furnace in the new Calcium Carbide plant of Mayer Industries Ltd. in Petah Tikva which is capable of attaining temperatures exceeding 2000° C.

Calcium Carbide Plant Opens

A new and large unit in Israel's expanding basic chemicals industry was inaugurated on Thursday in Petah Tikva with the opening of the Mayer Brothers' Calcium Carbide plant. The opening ceremony was attended by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, and by leading industrialists and other public figures.

The plant which was set up at an investment of IL1.5m. is capable of producing 10,000 tons of calcium carbide annually, of which two thirds is slated for export.

Calcium carbide is used mainly in producing acetylene gas used in welding and cutting metals.

The plant will also produce calcium cyanimide which is a fertiliser and will also provide an important part of the raw materials for Israel's growing plastics industry.

PURCHASE TAX UP

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Increases in purchase tax on a long list of items were gazetted on Thursday in Reshumot.

The orders raise taxes on knitting wool from IL1.5 per kg. to 22.5 per cent of the price, an increase of between IL1 and IL3 per kg. Orlon thread for knitting will also be taxed at 22.5 per cent of the price compared to IL3 per kg. hitherto.

Purchase tax on metal or plastic window screening, locks for briefcases and other leather work and on rolled window blinds was raised from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent. Chrome art paper, wax paper and cellophane will be subject to a 20 per cent purchase tax instead of being tax-exempt as hitherto.

The tax was also increased from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent on paints, glues, sanitary ceramic goods and metal sanitary fittings such as shower fixtures, plumbing pipes and baths.

The tax was reduced on a few items such as rayon and wool cloth which is mainly imported for re-export by the textile and fashion industries. The tax on these goods was cut from 35 to between 10 and 30 per cent.

Oil Hunt on in Little Makhtesh

Jerusalem Post Reporter

DIMONA. — Drilling for oil was started in the arid Little Makhtesh in the central Negev this week, and was made possible by the completion of a 14-km. approach road from Kilometre 64 on the Beersheba-Sdom highway and the discovery of water in the area. Geologists have for many years considered this inaccessible spot a potential source of oil.

Operations are being carried out by the Government-sponsored National Oil Co. The dust road which leads to the drilling site was blasted through the steep sides of the canyon and in places runs between vertical walls of coloured rock, presenting breathtaking views of desert scenery.

The "off-road" replaces a narrow track across jagged hilltops, which was dubbed the "Luna Park" road, because of its resemblance to a switchback. It could not be negotiated by the heavy equipment which has to be transported to the drilling site.

The Jewish National Fund built the new road in three months at a cost of IL70,000. Mr. Y. Shohami, a Public Works Department engineer, supervised the work. Tenders submitted by other contractors put the cost as high as IL250,000.

30 Metres Daily

By Thursday, after three days' operations, drilling had reached a depth of 25 metres. Mr. Nahum Shamir, the general manager of the National Oil Co., told the press at the site. Under the supervision of geologists it will probably be possible to increase this to 30 metres a day, to complete the structure bore to a depth of 800 metres. This will be followed by a 3,000 m. drill — the deepest yet attempted here — after geologists have decided on the appropriate spot. The drill is on a 60-metre high mound, the highest spot in the basin of the Makhtesh.

An estimated initial outlay for the project of IL5m. was radically cut by the discovery of fresh water in the vicinity. The discovery of a sweet water source came as a surprise to the prospectors.

The first rain in four years on Thursday swept over the isolated camp site, with its laboratory, office and living quarters housed in small wooden huts, trailers and a marquee, and dominated by "Joy," the drill.

Danny Kaye Flies Off to Paris

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Film star Danny Kaye left by air on Thursday afternoon after a six-day visit here during which he attended the Israel premiere of his latest film "Me and the Colonel."

Mr. Kaye had a dinner date in Paris on Thursday evening with the French actress Brigitte Bardot. It had originally been planned for Wednesday but Mr. Kaye had phoned her to postpone it for a day, Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, who saw him off, told The Jerusalem Post.

The American actor promised to return here later this year or at the beginning of 1960. This was his fourth visit in 28 months.

Falls Off Roof, Lives to Tell Tale

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — A building worker, Yosef Ganom, 30, on Thursday fell off a five-storey building, being built on Mt. Carmel, but saved his life by clutching at a rope.

The roof was being poured and Ganom was handling a wheelbarrow of concrete. After emptying it, he took a few steps back, got too near the edge and fell off.

He managed to break his fall by grabbing at a rope.

He also luckily landed on a pile of building sand.

He was only slightly hurt about the face and leg. The Rothschild Hospital described his condition as "not serious" on Thursday night.

265578 Wins IL30,000

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Ticket number 265578 won IL30,000 in the Mifal Hapayis lottery in Tel Aviv on Thursday. The runner up was No. 162962 which wins IL10,000. The sum of IL500 was drawn by tickets 064619, 134161; 154084, 064009, 189415, 217276 213694, 037549, 192800 and 157914.

Tickets ending in the Nos. 3, 6, and 8 won IL2.

Tickets ending in the numbers 32 won IL5.

In the housing lottery, No. 792060 won a flat in Haifa, No. 631520 in Jerusalem, and No. 684222 in Jaffa.

Israel National Chorus Formed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Auditions are to begin in about three weeks for membership in the Israel National Chorus, a new musical organization, the establishment of which was decided upon at a meeting held some time ago at the home of the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron. The meeting was sponsored by the Knesset Speaker, Mr. J. Sprinzak.

Other members of the Sponsoring Committee are Dr. N. Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization; Mr. Z. Shazar and Mr. M. Kol, of the Jewish Agency Executive; Dr. S. Moses, State Controller; Mr. M. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council of Weizmann Institute; Mr. A. Harzfeld, M.K.; and Mr. E. Nebenzahl, Director of the Postal Bank.

Mr. Chemjo Vinaver, a noted choral director from the U.S., will head the ensemble, which aims at presenting works based on Biblical texts, liturgical, Hassidic and Israel music.

'Glass of Milk' Scheme Started

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Pupils of the Salameh elementary school near Ramat Gan are among the first in Israel to benefit from the "glass of milk" scheme, to be introduced to all schools and kindergartens this year.

The milk is being made available to all children, regardless of whether they will be able to pay the 600 pruta for 20 quarter-litre bottles they will be entitled to each month.

The Minister of Commerce, Mr. P. Saphir, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Lux, were present on Thursday at the official start of the scheme.

Safety Rules Neglected On Gadna Rifle Range

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — The lack of elementary precautions at the Gadna rifle range — the Hapoel sports field — was described in court on Wednesday in the trial of two girls charged with responsibility in a shooting accident.

The girls, one an ex-soldier in charge of Gadna rifle practice in the Jezreel area, and the other a Gadna member, were charged with negligence in that the latter had accidentally wounded a colleague during practice last year.

The ex-soldier testified that the regulation red warning flags were not posted; no first aid equipment was available and a competent officer was not been present, as required by Army regulations. She admitted that such precautions was often absent during practice.

The accident occurred when one of the girls was handling a target.

Magistrate Y. Ben-Ze'ev acquitted both girls.

3,000 Newcomers Already this Year

Over 2,000 immigrants came to Israel during the first half of January, with about 2,500 of them arriving from Eastern Europe, the Jewish Agency spokesman announced in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Half of the immigrants came by air.

KAISER-FRAZER exports during 1958 totalled almost $1.9m., a slight increase over the previous year, the company has reported.

Shapiro Says Toledano Appointment 'Grotesque'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The appointment of Rabbi Toledano as Minister for Religious Affairs was a grotesque act," Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro, M.K., the former Minister, told The Jerusalem Post on Thursday.

He had just returned from a mission to the Jewish communities of France on behalf of the National Religious Party.

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Police Hunt Slayer of Beduin

By H. BEN ADI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA.—A 22-year-old Beduin of the El-Assad tribe, Ahmad el Makawi, was on Wednesday night shot dead by a prolonged burst from an automatic weapon in what police here described as one of "most ruthless and cold-blooded murders" they have ever been called on to investigate.

The murderer, identified by police as a 25-year-old member of the same tribe, was reported to have fled from the encampment with his two children and taken to the hills. His name is being withheld.

The killing, believedly following a dispute involving a Beduin woman, took place about 15 kms. east of Beersheba and some 20 kms. from the Jordan border. It was reported to the authorities by members of the tribe who arrived in Beersheba at 4 a.m. on Thursday morning.

According to their account, the victim, who was unmarried, and his assailant had spent over two hours together in the latter's tent on Wednesday evening where they shared a meal. At about 11 p.m. they emerged from the tent and when Ahmad had gone about 50 yards he was shot from behind with a burst from a sten gun at a range of about one metre. His body was almost cut in two by the bullets. The assailant then sprayed the victim's tent with another burst of fire, without injuring anyone.

Eighteen empty 9 mm cartridge cases were found near Ahmad's body, and another 22 a short distance away. Twenty-one bullets were found in the body and another four underneath it.

The killer then reportedly changed from his Beduin garb into khaki, and made for the hills with his two children.

Rav-Pakad Haim Tabori, Negev District Police Commander, and C.I.D. Officer A. Wilner, led a police party to the scene.

Sudden Rain

A police tracker and his bloodhound were also summoned and the suspect's abandoned clothing was laid before the animal in the hope that it would be able to pick up the scent. Sudden rain and strong winds, however, spoiled the trail and the tracking attempt had to be abandoned.

Dozens of police and Beduin were meanwhile combing the area in a search for the suspect. A police reconstruction expert, Mr. M. Shikmoni, arrived during Thursday afternoon from Givat Brenner. Members of the murder suspect's family were questioned.

The hunt will be resumed early this morning.

Greeks Invite Israel For Int'l Match

TEL AVIV.—The Greek Athletics Association has invited Israel to send a track and field team to Athens on May 24-25 for an international match. The Greeks propose to stage a return match in Tel Aviv in 1960 in preparation for the Olympic Games the same year.

The Israel Sports Federation will meet on Sunday to discuss the Greek proposal and is expected to accept. Twenty-three athletes would travel to Athens for the match.

F.A. Changes Makeup Of Leagues

TEL AVIV. — The Football Association on Thursday unanimously decided to change the composition of the soccer leagues next season.

According to the F.A. decision, the National League will continue with 12 clubs, League A will have 14, instead of the present 12 teams and League B will have 64 clubs, divided into four districts.

THE CHAMBER Theatre is negotiating with the Tel Aviv Municipality for a IL200,000 loan for the construction of a new theatre in the Dizengoff passage.

Next Z.G.C. Meeting Week After Passover

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — The next meeting of the Zionist General Council will be held the first week after Passover. This was agreed at a session of the Council's Praesidium on Thursday presided over by its chairman, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak.

Moshavim Demand Aid In Beef, Dairy Crisis

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A demand that meat imports be discontinued and that new farming villages be supplied with livestock from local herds instead of from imported cattle was made by the Secretariat of the Moshavim Movement at a meeting in Tel Aviv on Thursday.

The decision was adopted at the end of a discussion of immediate steps that should be taken to avert a serious deterioration in the cattle breeding and dairy farming industries.

It is understood that the Movement has already approached the Acting Minister of Finance, Mr. P. Naphtali, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Lux, to take steps to prevent a crisis in the industries.

Thursday's meeting also decided to appeal to the authorities to speed up the import of hay and other fodder to supplant local crops that will not be harvested because of the drought.

No Recognition For Breakaway Teachers

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Executive on Thursday approved the proposal of the Labour Federation's Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, to authorize its Central Committee not to recognize the new secondary school teachers' union.

The Committee will be empowered to summon before the Histadrut-members' court all delegates who attended the breakaway union's founding conference during Hanukka.

'Ma'ariv' Sued for Libel In Haifa Brothel Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A IL60,000 damages suit against the "Ma'ariv" evening paper was lodged in the District Court on Thursday by the owners of a perfumery shop in Rehov Herzl here.

The plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Engelstein, claim that last Monday the paper published a report that a perfumery owner had been detained on suspicion of having induced women to work in the two Mt. Carmel brothels closed last week.

Immediately after the publication, a crowd gathered outside the shop shouting denunciations. Some tried to smash the windows, and police were called in to prevent damage. The couple claim that they were embarrassed on the street and insulted anonymously over the phone.

Mrs. Engelstein suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of the notoriety, the complaint alleges.

The paper's denial and apology, published the following day, failed to stop talk, and their friends still shun them, the plaintiffs claim.

Charges of Running Brothels Filed

HAIFA. — The District Attorney on Thursday filed a 23-item charge sheet against the couple who allegedly ran the two brothels that were discovered on Mt. Carmel last week. A third suspect, a man of 31, is implicated in some of the charges.

The couple are charged with keeping and running the two brothels, soliciting and living off prostitutes' earnings. Together with the third suspect they are also charged with running an additional brothel at 25 Rehov Herzliya and living off prostitutes' earnings. The couple was further charged with running a brothel in Rehov Yosef during 1956-57.

Chief Magistrate Mrs. M. Starkman is on Friday to set a date for the hearing.

Unclear Administrative Limits

Public administration is still greatly hampered by the unclear boundaries of authority that exist between it and the other branches of Government, declared Mr. D. Rosolio, the Civil Service Commissioner, in an address to the conference on public administration which ended in Jerusalem on Thursday. The two day conference was held at the Hebrew University.

He took the High Court's advocacy of the principle of "natural justice" when considering requests for orders nisi against officials and the State Controller's insistent demands for enactment of his suggestions for reforms as examples of unwarranted intrusion by these bodies in the work of the administration.

On the other hand, he emphasized the great role that senior officials played in formulation of Government policy and in preparation of legislation for the Knesset's consideration.

The conference which was attended by over 500 leading officials from the Government, local authorities, and public institutions had earlier split into six study groups which had considered various problems in public administration.

At the closing session a suggestion was made that such conferences be continued in the future as a means of continuing the education of the country's public servants in their duties and in their relations with other public bodies and with the citizens. (Itim)

With deep sorrow I announce the sudden death of my husband

FRITZ FRANKEN

HILDA FRANKEN and daughters

Funeral will take place today at 3 p.m. (16th Jan.) at the Kfar Shmaryahu Cemetery.

The death of

Selma Kopilov

nee EISLER

is mourned by:
Mr. ZEEV KOPILOV, husband
Mrs. HELGA SILVER, daughter
and Mr. ZVI SILVER, son-in-law

The funeral will take place in Haifa today, January 16, 1959.

The tragic death of

IVAN LADOR

who lost his life in an aircrash in Brazil on December 30, 1958

is mourned with deepest sorrow by his mother

Finy Leitersdorf

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Friday, January 16, 1959
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ONLY a year ago, the war in Algeria appeared to pose an insoluble problem. It drained France not only of men and money, but threatened to destroy her prestige as an upholder of freedom and humanity. The problem was bedevilled from all sides. Nasser helped and encouraged the rebels from a distance, in order to gain a foothold in North Africa; Tunisia aided them on the border in the name of Maghreb solidarity. The powerful Communist movement in France sabotaged the war at home. The French settlers in Algeria saw to it that there should be no easing of tension nor any opportunity to meet the Algerians half way.

HOPE FOR ALGERIA

To a lesser degree, Britain is handicapped by these same fears in Cyprus, though there factual problems may be more difficult to solve in accordance with both the needs of the world situation and of the peoples involved. The courage for radical solutions presented with confidence is not easy to find, but unless this confidence can be inspired, no solution will be honestly tried, and no difficulties overcome. This is de Gaulle's gift, for he inspired his own countrymen that they must have the courage for change once it was realized they had reached an impasse that was becoming increasingly oppressive. French-North African relations may from now on develop in the interest of both continents. It is difficult to assume that British-Arab relations have yet taken such a turn.

It would be good were it possible to think that the future of Anglo-Egyptian relations, now also on the road to improvement since the success of the financial talks in Cairo, looked equally hopeful. Unhappily Britain appears to be inspired increasingly by the feeling that her abdication from political leadership is inevitable, and scarcely worth combating. This frame of mind has been encouraged by those who feel that past colonial injustices must be wiped out by allowing the former colonies a measure of triumph over Britain and who almost welcomed the debacle of British policy in Sinai two years ago as one more step toward a mythical equality and brotherhood. There has been something of the same atmosphere in the present negotiations, which have followed a time-honoured policy that, if Nasser is permitted political success, he will become more moderate. Moderation in power is the last and most highly sophisticated stage of political life. A de Gaulle may develop it to an astonishing degree. But it is unlikely to be found in a Colonel who has won a revolution but lost a war, like Nasser.

Now there is good prospect of a settlement in the near future, although the basic circumstances of the situation have not greatly changed. De Gaulle has made the people who called him a Fascist look foolish. In order to create a more hopeful atmosphere for the present talks he has released a third of all the Algerians detained, reduced sentences, freed political leaders, undismayed either by any risk that greater liberty could be abused to attack the French forces, nor by the possible reaction of the *colons*. Yet what he is doing at present is not appeasement; his profound conviction of the greatness and inherent power of France permits him to take risks that an ordinary politician would fear, and in turn to create a growing conviction among the Algerian Moslems that the association with France, under new conditions, is a privilege not lightly to be thrown away. The change is almost wholly psychological, for it is unlikely that the majority of Algerian voters will grasp at the present time that it is de Gaulle's monetary reorganization, and his courage to proclaim austerity for comfort-loving France that will enable her in the end to find her leading position in Europe restored.

Mikoyan 'Charms' Capitalists

U.S. Criticized For Reception

By Jesse Zel Lurie

NEW YORK. —

WHETHER Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet First Deputy Premier, has come to the U.S. to talk to leading American capitalists and study American production methods as he did on his last trip almost 23 years ago or whether he has come here to sound out American opinion on a Berlin compromise is an open question. The fact is that he is doing both with great zest and vigour.

I learn from the files of "The New York Times" that Mr. Mikoyan was just as cagey about the purpose of his trip when he arrived in August 1936. For two hours after reporters boarded the French liner Normandie, which had brought him here, the Soviet trade official, who was already a member of the Politburo, evaded them by changing his suite and sending word he would not pose for photographers. Finally, he authorized a statement by Alexander A. Troyanovsky, then Soviet Ambassador to Washington (whose American-educated son is now his interpreter), that he had come to purchase machinery for the food industry, including "all the machinery necessary to provide his fellow-citizens with as much ice cream as they care to purchase."

Ice Cream Factory

Mr. Mikoyan did, in fact, purchase ice cream machinery here and a large ice cream factory then being built in Moscow was equipped from the U.S. rather than from Germany, as originally planned, according to later dispatches in the "Times." This clears up for me the mystery of the Russian ice cream at the Brussels World's Fair last summer.

When I visited the American pavilion, I found long lines of Europeans at the ice cream window. For the privilege of watching the newfangled soft ice cream flow out of a machine and curley-cue onto a cone they were willing to queue for 20 or 30 minutes and pay more than double the American price.

I walked over to the Russian pavilion. There were no queues but the ice cream counter was doing a brisk business in three-coloured bricks priced at the Belgian equivalent of about ten cents. They looked exactly like those you used to see in the U.S. years ago, but they came out of cartons with Russian inscriptions. It tasted exactly like American ice cream used to, and now I know why. Mikoyan bought the machinery and the formula in 1936.

Mr. Mikoyan has made pretty much the same tour of the United States as he did in '36: Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York — he will return to Washington this week-end for interviews with Mr. Dulles (today) and President Eisenhower (Saturday). The pattern in each city is pretty much the same. A leading industrialist is his host — Ford in Detroit today, Eaton in Cleveland yesterday. All of the leading bankers and industrial leaders are invited to a luncheon or dinner. The affair is held at the city's leading club where, if anyone with a name like Mikoyan were to be proposed for membership, he would be blackballed as a Jew or some such Mediterranean type. And in every city, Hungarian refugees are outside the club picketing and throwing rotten eggs. The picture of ill-clad refugees picketing these bastions of capitalistic power resembles a "Daily Worker" cartoon of the thirties, but the cast of characters has changed.

Sharing the Blame

From the reports of the correspondents accompanying Mikoyan — and there are more foreign correspondents than Americans in his party — he is making a tremendous impression on American capitalists. He is frank — it will be "a long time" before the Soviet economic system can produce a car for every worker as does Detroit.

He is willing to compromise — "We say you are wrong. You say that we are wrong. Solomon would probably decide to split the blame down the middle." He is concerned — "Many Americans seem to feel that the Soviet Union likes to shoot people. This is not so." He is clever — intervention in Hungary was at the request of the legitimate government, the same as American intervention in Lebanon. He is charming — he goes out of his way to greet Russian-born workers on the Assembly lines and was himself surprised in Detroit when an Armenian welcomed him in his native tongue.

Writing in the "New York Times," Harrison E. Salisbury had this to say:

The way in which Mr. Mikoyan's campaign has developed has brought into critical focus the official hands-off attitude.

The impression given to Mr. Mikoyan is that there is a deep split between official Washington, on the one hand, with its narrow definition of protocol and deep-freeze approach, and the attitude of powerful business interests of the country. In contrast to the Government, big business has acted with traditional warmth.

It would appear that the State Department once again was caught off balance by Soviet initiative. It seems probable that Washington, despite repeated advice from Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Ambassador to Moscow, underestimated the force and vigour of Mr. Mikoyan's personality and the energy that he would dedicate to the cause of convincing Americans that it is time to end "cold war."

The seeming discourtesy of the State Department, the constant harassment by Hungarian pickets and the erratic arrangements of the local police, who in Chicago spend more time fighting newsmen than holding back demonstrators, have produced a barrage of negative publicity for the United States in Europe.

Free Berlin

On Berlin, to which the English and other foreign correspondents seem to be devoting most of their copy, Mikoyan says that he told Nixon and Dulles last week and will tell Eisenhower that the Soviet Union does not want to violate the freedom of West Berlin but wants to make the city free of both East and West.

This is not new. Mr. Mikoyan appears to be waiting for the U.S. to make some compromise proposal. Walter Lippmann suggested one yesterday. Since the West can't stop the Soviets from getting out of Berlin if they want to, let it ask them to guarantee that the East Germans do not interfere with our traffic. To refuse to deal with the East Germans on principle is nonsense, Lippmann says. Adenauer is doing it all the time.

MIKOYAN SEES AMERICA

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ELI By Meir

Public Inquiry Mooted for Kaiser-Frazer

Ha'aretz (non-party) maintains that the Kaiser-Frazers question, in principle as well as in practice, calls for investigation by a public committee whose members are not fettered by party interests and who will be able to arrive at conclusions and recommendations dictated by the economic realities of the concern and by no other factor.

Herut attacks the Penal Law Amendment just tabled in the Knesset on the grounds that, if adopted, it will create an atmosphere of suspicion, disrupting relations between citizens and turning our society into an army of informers.

Haboker (General Zionist) calls for self-education to water conservation but adds that the Knesset should draft emergency legislation so long as the danger of an acute shortage hovers over us.

Hatzofe (National Religious) is of the opinion that Mr. Hammarskjold's latest mission to Nasser failed since the U.A.R. continues along its former lines and persists in attacking Israel citizens.

Yesterday's Press

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) insists on the removal of the ban on youth movement activities in our schools and, refuting the argument that the movements have an injurious effect on education, states that they will dispel the vacuity which has gripped our youth of late and draw them to constructive endeavour rather than riches and pleasures in foreign climes.

Davar (Histadrut) lauds the State Employment Service Law, adding that Israel's workers are confident that the authorities, who have thus assumed an onerous burden, will acquit themselves satisfactorily. **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda), on the other hand, states that so long as the powerful Government representatives on the Exchanges are connected with the Histadrut and the labour movement, there is no fear that they will favour the employers.

There is order in the Soviet Union, writes **Yediot Aharonot**. If a person is ordered to die, he obliges; if he is told to confess, he confesses. And the same holds for nationalities. If they are ordered to disappear, they disappear, and if the Jews are ordered to Birobidjan, they will go there. That is why the silence of the masses of Jews in America and Israel is nothing short of criminal.

Omer (Histadrut), noting that Jewish labour union members in the U.S. have attempted to protest to Mikoyan against Russia's treatment of the Jews, avers that this is a matter for millions and not just for a handful of representatives.

LETTER FROM PARIS

De Gaulle Pledges To Cure France's Ills

By Maurice Carr

ON his first public appearance as President of the French Republic, Charles de Gaulle was demonstratively aloof, unsmiling, unbending. Heedless of the plaudits from the crowds lining the streets, he stood erect, almost motionless, in the open car which bore him from the presidential Elysée Palace up the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe, where he rekindled the memorial flame over the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

His grave demeanour — not since he was the head of the Résistance had he looked so stern — eclipsed the brilliance of the Republican Guards cavalcade. And the throng, which had gathered in a gay mood, dispersed quietly, thoughtfully.

On solemn occasions of State or family life people resort to pomp and circumstance not so much to dramatize as to conceal what is really happening and to smother their own emotions. Thus in the christening or circumcision ritual the baby is all but forgotten; in the funeral procession the corpse is thrust out of mind; at the wedding feast the consummation is not discussed. There was a bit of everything in the present ceremony — the birth of the Fifth Republic, the burial of the Fourth Republic, the marriage of Marianne with her elected groom — and, contrary to custom, the new President sought not to mask but to lay bare the essential realities of this historic event.

Legion of Honour

After the Collar of the Legion of Honour — symbol of supreme office — had been hung round his neck, President de Gaulle, disdaining the habitual rhetorical commonplaces, defined his responsibilities for the coming seven years in the following stark terms: "The national interest within the nation, the common interest within the Community—these I have the duty, now as yesterday, to represent and to cause to prevail, come what may, and even to impose if perchance the public welfare should demand it."

Here was a statement that left no room for doubt or misunderstanding of any kind. With the phrase "now as yesterday," the President served notice that he means to hold the reins of Government no less firmly in the immediate future than during his recent seven months' spell as Prime Minister. For the rest, he intends to use his far-reaching constitutional powers to dissolve Parliament if the need should arise, and even to assume temporary dictatorial powers in the event of a major emergency.

The overwhelming majority of the French people, far from being affrighted, were relieved, reassured by the President's determination to assume ultimate responsibility for the fate of the country, in accordance with their democratically—and thrice-expressed wishes (in the constitutional referendum, the general elections and the presidential poll).

The late régime collapsed through its proven inability to cope with the problems of the post-war world, more especially with the decolonization of what was left of the French Empire. Even before the Algerian settlers' revolt of May 13 last, the then-President René Coty began secret negotiations with de Gaulle, whom he wished to invest as Prime Minister. For it was clear that the Fourth Republic was doomed, and that none but de Gaulle could avert a military putsch.

Today, although France is out of immediate danger — and in Black Africa has already carried out splendid liberal reforms to forestall such explosions of racial hatred as have rocked the Belgian Congo — she has yet to overcome two very serious afflictions: economic imbalance and the Algerian trouble, which are interrelated.

In both cases, success or failure will depend on the measure of confidence which Gaullist France can inspire in friend and foe alike. The radical fiscal measures—the extreme devaluation of the franc, the acceptance of franc convertibility, and the adoption of a 90 per cent quota of unrestricted imports from OEEC countries — will be excellent therapy if French capitalists feel that it is safe at last to restore to circulation the gold and the hard currency they have hidden away here and abroad. M. Jacques Rueff, the Government's senior financial expert, has estimated that these private hoardings amount to about $6,000m., and that if only a tenth part of this treasure is lured forth, then all will be well. The franc will become strong, new investments will keep labour busy, and it will only remain to hold prices down by an all-out attack on the hordes of middle-men.

Cease-Fire in Algeria

With a quarter of the national budget consumed by military expenses, President de Gaulle has renewed his efforts to bring about a cease-fire in Algeria. The peace terms he has put up to the F.L.N. rebel leaders are secret — and there will certainly be no leakages, except of the premeditated variety—but some reasonable guesswork is possible.

In his inaugural presidential declaration, de Gaulle defined the future of Algeria in these words: "In this overall set-up (comprising Metropolitan France and the French Community of autonomous States) a choice place is reserved for the Algeria of tomorrow, pacified and transformed, itself developing its own personality and closely associated with France." The horrified European ultras of Algeria interpreted this as a promise to the Algerian nationalist of instant self-government, which, to judge by the experience with Tunisia and Morocco, would willy-nilly prove a stepping-stone to total independence, secession from France, the exodus of the European minority and the loss of the Sahara oil.

Order of Priority

Close study of the President's words, however, reveals a significant order of priority: First, pacification, that is a cease-fire and, presumably, the rehabilitation and return of the rebel warriors to peaceful occupations. Second, transformation, namely, modernization and industrialization of Algeria, which could be speeded up immensely if the money now spent on warfare became available for constructive purposes. Third, Algeria is itself to develop its own personality, that is to say, will be allowed to choose freely — when tempers have cooled down — its own political status while remaining "closely associated with France." There may then conceivably be a link-up between the whole Maghreb and the French Community.

If the rebels do lay down their arms, they will undoubtedly be able to present candidates in the Algerian municipal elections next spring which, conducted without intimidation from any quarter, could initiate a process of genuine self-determination.

To encourage the rebels to be more conciliatory, President de Gaulle has decided to show clemency to the nationalist leaders and rank-and-file held by the French. At the same time, he has congratulated the French army on the spectacular progress of its current interstified offensive against the *fellagha* forces.

If the Fascist pan-Arab elements of the F.L.N. once again reject the outstretched hand of de Gaulle, then the *ultras'* pressure for Algerian integration may become very heavy, particularly since the Moslem masses themselves are tired of the uncertainty of their destiny and would prefer almost anything to a continuation of the long-drawn-out suspense.

If and when France surmounts her Algerian and economic difficulties, the way will be open again for less austere rule. Meanwhile, the French, blessed as they are with a President de Gaulle, can and do count their lucky stars.

General de Gaulle receives the Gold Collar of the Legion of Honour from General Cutroux to become President of the Fifth French Republic at ceremony in the Elysee Palace, Paris, last week. Express Photo

Readers' Letters

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I read with great interest Mr. A. S. Super's articles on the National Health Plan, and especially the one in your issue of January 8.

I do not intend to argue with Mr. Kanev or Dr. Harel either on the financial aspect of their respective schemes or on whether to treat patients at clinics or doctors' offices — these are technical problems of secondary importance.

However, I cannot agree with Mr. Kanev who insists on the implementation of the compulsory health insurance scheme through the existing sick funds even if, as he claims, it is the "smoothest method" and was chosen after discussion with experts of countries where such a method has been introduced.

May I ask Mr. Kanev if, in discussions with these experts, he mentioned the fact that during the Ata strike the Haifa Labour Council ordered Kupat Holim to stop medical service to the strike-breakers and their families, although they had paid their fees regularly to the Sick Fund; also, that an employee cannot get any medical treatment if he wishes to pay only Kupat Holim fees but must also be a member of the Histadrut and pay high membership dues — not to mention other negative aspects of the perpetuation of the existing sick funds: duplication of collections and bookkeeping; over-staffing; exaggerated expenses and administrative costs; the nomination of personnel on the basis of political affiliations and not personal qualifications etc. etc.?

One important principle must be respected: medical service, like education, should be free of any political, ideological, party or class bonds.

Finally, I admire the naive sincerity of Mr. Kanev's confession that "...in any case the terms of reference of the committee asked us to implement the compulsory health insurance scheme through the existing sick funds of the insured."

Yours, etc. "A DOCTOR"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Haifa, January 12.

HOT WATER BOILERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the correspondence in your paper on the subject of hot water boilers, I should like to point out that faulty installation can also be dangerous.

Thermostats are delicate instruments, liable to develop faults, especially after long use, and boilers should therefore have safety valves. I am not sure these valves are always present.

Again, valves may leak and in order to meet this trouble, in some installations the outlet of the valve is fed back into the cold water pipe, which is a serious mistake since valves should give an outlet to the open air. If a thermostat should develop a defect while the cold water main of the boiler or of the house is shut for any reason whatsoever, pressure can rise to the point where the boiler bursts.

I have seen such faulty installation in private houses and in an excellent hotel in Beersheba.

Yours etc.
A. LEVIE
Tel Aviv, January 12.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

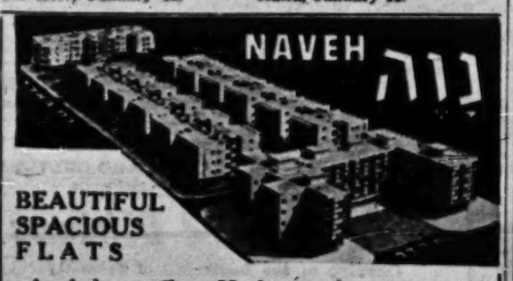
Sir, — I refer to the article — "Norwegians Attempt to Keep out Zim" by Mr. Paul Lewinson, General Traffic Manager of Zim Lines, in your issue of January 9, and regret that I must take issue with the generalizations in the first paragraph. The real position is as follows:

Shipping to and from the U.S. enjoys complete freedom, without any interference whatsoever from any official or unofficial American quarter. There is hardly a shipping line in the world, including Israel lines, which does not serve U.S. ports in a regular service to their national ports and/or to ports in any country in the world.

The 50 per cent participation clause is in force solely in connection with shipments made possible by American grants-in-aid, and from funds made available directly by the American Government.

I believe it necessary to clarify the position in all fairness to the American Government and to the American shipowners, as, unfortunately, a false impression has been formed in some local circles, including Government spheres.

Yours, etc.,
AARON ROSENFELD
Haifa, January 11.



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